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# THE SHENANDOAH.

## Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Earl Clarendon.

## Recapitulation of the History of the Rebel Pirate.

## How an Innocent Merchant Vessel was Converted into a Cruiser.

## The British Government Requested to Put the Crew on Trial.

## Earl Clarendon's Reasons for Declining to Accede to this Request.

## Unconciliatory Tone of His Dispatch to Mr. Adams.

## The Difference Between American and British Neutrality.

The mails by the *Canada* reached this city at 1:20 o'clock this morning. We lay before our readers the important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl CLARENDON in regard to the pirate *Shenandoah*.

*From a Supplement to the London Gazette, Dec. 22.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 22.

The following correspondence with Mr. ADAMS, respecting the *Shenandoah*, is in continuation of that published in the supplement to the *Gazette* of the 10th ult.:

(No. 1.)

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.—(Received Oct. 23.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Oct. 21, 1865.

MY LORD: Under instructions from my government, I have the honor to submit to your consideration copies of certain papers marked A, relative to the destruction of the whaling bark *William C. Nye*, by the vessel known under the name of the *Shenandoah*.

I am further directed to state that in view of the origin, equipment, and manning of that vessel, my government claims to look to that of Great Britain for indemnification for this and other losses that have been occasioned by her depredations.

In order that the facts attending this particular case may be more fully laid before you, I pray your Lordship's attention to the series of papers marked B, herewith transmitted, which relate to a very material portion of this vessel's career.

In the statement of this case I shall endeavor to confine myself to a recapitulation of the principal facts. To this end it will be necessary for me to recall your attention to certain portions of the correspondence which I have heretofore had the honor to hold with your Lordship.

In the letter which I was directed to address to your Lordship on the 6th of September, 1864, when I was under the painful necessity of remonstrating against the conduct of the commander of the yacht *Deerhound* in rescuing from the hands of the victor in the strife many of the crew of the *Alabama*, I received orders to submit to your consideration four propositions, two of which were in the following words:

3. That the continuance of these persons to receive from any British authorities or subjects pecuniary assistance or supplies, or the regular payment of wages, for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostile intentions from this kingdom as a base, is a grievance against which it is my duty to remonstrate, and for which I ask a remedy in their conviction and punishment.

4. The occasion has been thought to warrant a direction to me to ask with earnestness of Her Majesty's Government that it should adopt such measures as may be effective to prevent the preparation, equipment and outfit of any further naval expedition from British shores to make war against the United States.

To these propositions your Lordship was pleased to reply on the 26th of September, by stating that the rescue of those people from the sea, and from their captors, was regarded by you as a praiseworthy act of humanity, and that after their escape into this kingdom as a refuge, any attempt to restore them could be viewed by you only as a violation of hospitality. No action whatever, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, has followed upon either of these requests.

On the 10th of November following, I took the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the fact that these refugees, who had been enjoying the hospitality of a neutral kingdom, were in reality persons, most of them British subjects, originally enlisted within this kingdom for an unlawful purpose, actually still engaged in the same business, and held together with a view of making a part of another enterprise of the same sort with that of the *Alabama*, conceived and executed in all its parts by agents of the rebels residing all the time under the protection of Her Majesty's neutral territory at Liverpool.

The result, as displayed in the papers now submitted, shows conclusively that the "refuge" spoken of by your lordship has been turned into a den of robbers; and that the humanity so freely commended has in its consequences been productive of widespread suffering to many industrious and innocent men.

On the 18th of November, 1864, I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship certain evidence which went to show that on the 8th of October preceding a steamer had been dispatched under the British flag from London, called the *Sea King*, with a view to meet another steamer called the *Laurel*, likewise bearing that flag, dispatched from Liverpool on the 9th of the same month, at some point near the Island of Madeira. These vessels were at the time of the sailing equipped and manned by British subjects, yet they were sent out with arms, munitions of war, supplies, officers and enlisted men, for the purpose of initiating a hostile enterprise to the people of the United States, with whom Great Britain was at the time under solemn obligations to preserve the peace.

It further appears that on or about the 18th of the same month these vessels met at the place agreed upon, and there the British Commander of the *Sea King* made a formal transfer of the vessel to a person of whom he then declared to the crew his knowledge that he was about to embark on an expedition of the kind described. Thus knowing its nature, he nevertheless went on to urge these seamen, being British subjects, themselves to enlist as members of it.

It is also clear that a transfer then took place from the British steamer *Laurel* to the *Sea King* of the arms of every kind with which she was laden for this same object; and, lastly, of a number of persons, some calling themselves officers, who had been brought from Liverpool expressly to take part in the enterprise. Of these last a considerable portion consisted of the very same persons, many of them British subjects, who had been rescued from the waves by British intervention at the moment when they had surrendered from the sinking *Alabama*, the previous history of which is but too well known to your Lordship.

Thus equipped, fitted out and manned from Great Britain, this successor to the destroyed corsair, now assuming the name of the *Shenandoah*, though in no other respect changing its British character, addressed itself at once to the work for which it had been destined. At no time in her later career has she ever reached a port of the country which her Commander has pretended to represent. At no instant has she earned any national characteristic other than that with which she started from Great Britain. She has thus far roamed over the ocean receiving her sole protection against the consequences of the most piratical acts from the gift of a nominal title which Great Britain first bestowed upon her contrivers, and then recognized as legitamatizing their successful fraud.

I am not unmindful of the grounds which have been heretofore assigned by your Lordship as releasing Her Majesty's Government from responsibility for the flagrant conduct of this vessel. It is urged that there is no power to prevent vessels bearing the semblance of merchant ships from leaving the ports of this kingdom and meeting each other at some place on the ocean far beyond Her Majesty's jurisdiction for the execution of a purpose like that now in question. The parties to it violate no law of the land, provided they commit no offence against the neutrality of the kingdom within its territorial limits. While I cannot myself quite appreciate the force of this reasoning, so far as it may be applied to absolve one nation from its international obligations with another merely on account of the skill of its subjects in evading the local law, I am at the same time not disposed to under-rate the difficulties which the best intentioned government may, in performing its duty, experience from that cause. Its will my certainly be sometimes baffled by the arts of desperate and prodigate adventurers.

Did the merits of this case depend upon the mere fact of the escape of the vessel from a British port by eluding the vigilance of the authorities, it might perhaps, be considered as not entailing upon Her Majesty's Government so heavy a responsibility. There are other circumstances connected with that event which aggravates its nature. One of the most grave appears to be the fact that, after the escape had occurred, and the nefarious project had been consummated, Her Majesty's Government, nevertheless, instead of taking prompt measures to denounce the transaction thus completed in defiance of its authority, and refusing to give it the smallest countenance in any British port, deliberately proceeded to accept the results as legitimate, and to direct that this vessel so constituted should be from that moment entitled to all the privileges which an honest belligerent claim or any vessel of the United States would enjoy.

The consequences of what I cannot but regard as this most unfortunate construction of international law, by which success in committing the fraud was made the only test to purge it of its offensive nature, have been manifested in the manner in which the *Shenandoah* was received wherever it went in the British dependencies. Every supplie there obtained, under one pretence and another, particularly in the remote ports of Australia, have enabled this vessel to keep the seas, and to continue her depredations along after she had been stripped of the last shadow of the character with which Her Majesty's Government voluntarily clothed it on the 8th of October. It is impossible to read the papers which have been forwarded to my government from the Consul at Melbourne, copies of which are submitted with this note, without feeling that in no instance on record have similar concessions been made to a vessel of such a fraudulent origin, or such offensive partiality been manifested toward it by a portion of a nation professing to style itself neutral. In consenting to receive this vessel, after the fact of its illegal origin and outfit had been satisfactorily established, I cannot resist the conviction that Her Majesty's Government assumed a responsibility for all the damage which it has done, and which, down to the latest account, it was still doing, to the peaceful commerce of the United States on the ocean.

I pray permission to call your Lordship's attention to still another of the circumstances which appear to me among the most grave belonging to this case. This enterprise seems to have been the last of the series conceived, planned, and executed exclusively within the limits of this kingdom. It emanated from persons established here since the beginning of the war as agents of the rebel authorities, who have been more effectively employed in the direction and superintendence of hostile operations than if they had been situated in Richmond itself. In other words, so far as the naval branch of warfare is concerned, the real bureau was fixed at Liverpool, and not in the United States. The vessels were constructed or purchased, the seamen enlisted, the armament obtained, the supplies of every kind procured, the cruises projected, and the officers and men regularly paid here. In other words, all the war made on the ocean has been made from England as the starting point. I have had the honor to furnish from time to time to your Lordship evidence of the most conclusive character touching most of these points, and I have even designated the chief individuals to whom the supreme direction of the operations had been intrusted. I fail to be able to recall in history a case of more flagrant and systematic abuse of the neutrality of a country by a belligerent, kept up for an equal length of time. But what I cannot but think still more remarkable is that notwithstanding the fact of the frequent representations and remonstrances made by myself under the instructions of my government, so far as I have been permitted to learn, not a single effort was ever made by Her Majesty's Government either to prevent or to punish the persons known to be engaged in this most extraordinary violation of the law of the land. Prosecutions have been instituted, indeed, against a few persons who were alleged to have been acting in contravention of the provisions of the Enlistment Act. Mr. RUMBLE, after escaping from justice by the leniency of a jury, received a decided censure from the government. Capt. CORBETT, the officer commanding the *Sea King*, though prosecuted, appears never to have been brought to trial. But these and a few minor cases were exclusively those of British subjects, who appear to have been acting merely as instruments of power above their heads. Not a single individual directly connected with the rebellion, and sent here to conduct its operations, has ever been molested in any manner. It cannot, therefore, be at all a matter of surprise when the mainspring of the various naval enterprises, the director of the Alabamas, Floridas, Georgias and Shenandoahs, was left wholly undisturbed, that it has been impossible to put a stop to the damage which has ensued to the people of the United States from the ravage and depredation committed upon them by the operations carried on from this kingdom. At the very time when the fortunate encounter of the *Alabama* by the United States steamer *Kearsarge* terminated in the destruction of one of these corsairs, the offspring of the violated law of this land, and when the people of the United States were congratulating themselves that one great cause of irritation between the two countries was at last laid to rest, it now appears that the directing power to which I have alluded at once turned its attention to the husbanding of the seamen saved by a trick from the hands of the victor, with a view to the immediate production of a successor to the same work. The evidence which I now have the honor to submit shows that many of the crew saved from the *Alabama* have been preserved, and still continue to be, a part of the crew of the *Shenandoah*. Neither does it appear from anything within my knowledge that the smallest attention was ever paid by Her Majesty's Government to the representations which I had the honor to submit at the time touching the probability of precisely such an operation.

That the principal person engaged in the direction of this bureau was an officer by the name of J. D. BULLOCK, expressly dispatched from Richmond for the purpose of organizing it, is a fact to which I had the honor to call your Lordship's attention in many different forms during the progress of the struggle. Yet, in spite of all this evidence, Mr. BULLOCK appears to have been permitted to conduct his operations, and especially to shape the outfit of the entire cruise of the *Shenandoah*, without the smallest interference from any official quarter.

It may, however, be objected that, whatever may have been the nature of my remonstrances, no sufficient evidence was presented of the official character and proceedings of Mr. BULLOCK to sustain the initiation of any prosecution against him in the Courts. To which I am pained to be constrained to reply that my Government has reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government has in one instance considered that evidence sufficient to sustain it in recognising the authority of Mr. BULLOCK over the commander of the *Shenandoah* so far as to stop its career, and in consenting to furnish the medium by which to transmit his orders to that vessel. The power to prevent certainly implies the previous existence of a power to control. I beg permission to express the hope that inasmuch as the papers in which this fact appears have not come into the hands of my government by direct communication from your Lordship, I may presume them not to be genuine.

Should the fact be otherwise, however, while readily conceding that the motive for such a proceeding may have been substantially of the most friendly nature, in accelerating the termination of the ravage committed by that vessel, I do not at the same time feel at liberty longer to disguise from your Lordship the sense of extreme surprise which the knowledge of it has caused, not less on account of the singular recognition thus incidentally made of the authority of one long since pointed out as the principal offender against the neutrality of this kingdom, and enjoying a degree of impunity difficult to be understood, than of the fact that Her Majesty's Government appears to have determined thus to act without deigning any friendly signification of its purpose to the party most directly interested in the decision.

Since the preceding was written I have had the honor to receive unofficially from your Lordship the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty's Government have decided to send orders to detain the *Shenandoah* if she comes into any of Her Majesty's ports, and to capture her if she be found on the high seas. I have taken great yleasure in transmitting this to my government. At the same time, I trust I may be pardoned if I am compelled to remark that had Her Majesty's Government felt it to be consistent with its views to adopt this course from the time when it adopted that upon which it has been my painful duty to animadvert, it would have most materially contributed to allay the irritation in my own country inseparable from the later outrages committed by that vessel.

Having thus acquitted myself of the unpleasant duty with which I have been charged, I pray, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

*Note*—The enclosures in this letter are too voluminous for publication in the *Gazette*.

[No. 2.]

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and its enclosures, respecting the *Shenandoah*, and I have to state to you that your representation shall be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., RUSSELL.

(No. 3.)

MR. ADAMS TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 7.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 7, 1865.

MY LORD: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the copy of a letter received by me from the Vice-Consul of the United States at Liverpool, touching the arrival of the vessel known as the *Shenandoah* at that port.

Although necessrily without special instructions relative to this case, I do not hesitate to assume the responsibility of respectfully requesting of Her Majesty's Government to take possession of the said vessel, with a view to deliver it into the hands of my government, in order that it may be properly secured against any renewal of the audacious and lawless proceedings which have hitherto distinguished its career.

I perceive by the terms of the Vice-Consul's letter that some of the chronometers saved from the vessels which have fallen a prey to this corsair are stated to be on board. I pray your Lordship that proper measures may be taken to secure them in such manner that they may be returned on claim by the owners to whom they justly belong.

Inasmuch as the ravages of this vessel appear to have been continued long after she ceased to have a belligerent character, even in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, it may become a question in what light the persons on board and engaged in them are to be viewed before the law. The fact that several of them are British subjects is quite certain. While I do not feel myself prepared at this moment, under imperfect information, to suggest the adoption of any course in regard to them, I trust I may venture to hope that Her Majesty's Government will be induced voluntarily to adopt that which may most satisfy my countrymen, who have been such sufferers, of its disposition to do everything in its power to mark its high sense of the flagrant nature of their offences.

I pray, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(Inclosure in No. 3.)

MR. WILDING TO MR. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6, 1865.

SIR: I beg to inform you of the arrival at this port this morning of the pirate steamer *Shenandoah*. She is now anchored in the Sloyne, in the River Mersey. She arrived with the Confederate flag flying, but lowered it soon after entering the river. She has a crew of 133 men, as near as I have been able to learn, and has on board a number of the chronometers taken from vessels destroyed.

I shall be glad to receive your instructions concerning her. Very respectfully, I am, &c.

H. WILDING.

(No. 4.)

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, having reference to the arrival at Liverpool of the late Confederate steamer *Shenandoah*, and I lose no time in confirming to you officially what I stated to you yesterday evening privately, that the *Shenandoah* was yesterday given up by her commander to her Majesty's authorities at Liverpool, and that she is now in the custody of Her Majesty's naval force at that port.

I have to add that the other points adverted to in your letter will receive immediate attention, and I hope shortly to be able to communicate further with you on the subject.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

(No. 5.)

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state to you, in reply to your letter of the 7th inst., that it appears, by communication from the Board of Admiralty, that the *Shenandoah* was on the 10th inst. delivered up by the Senior Naval Officer at Liverpool to the United States Consul at that port, with everything on board of her, the Consul being also furnished with the inventories of the stores, &c., as received by the naval authorities from the late Commander of the vessel.

With regard to the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah*, I have the honor to state to you that on the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, it was ascertained that three bad cases of scurvy were on board, and that a number of men had symptoms of that disease; and it was therefore necessary that measures should immediately be taken for disposing of the officers and crew.

I need scarcely observe to you that any proceedings against persons in their situation, as indeed in the case with all other persons in this country, must be founded on some definite charge of an indictable cognizable by British law, and must be supported by proper legal evidence; and that in the absence of such charge duly supported by evidence, Her Majesty's Government could not assume or exercise the power of keeping any of them under any kind of restraint.

Her Majesty's Government were not in possession of any evidence which could be produced before any court or Magistrate for the purpose of controverting the statement made to them by the Commander of the *Shenandoah* in the letter of which I inclose a copy, or for the purpose of showing that the crime of piracy had in fact been committed by the vessel.

It only remained, therefore, to ascertain whether the parties were British subjects, and, if so, whether any sufficient evidence could be obtained against them to warrant a prosecution on a charge of violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, by taking part in hostilities on board the vessel.

Accordingly, the Board of Admiralty were instructed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to cause the necessary inquiry to be instituted in regard to the presence on board of persons of the last-mentioned class, and if evidence could be obtained against any of them to cause them to be detained and taken before a magistrate, and to allow the rest to go free.

In pursuance of these instructions, the senior naval officer at Liverpool at once proceeded on board the *Shenandoah*, and, having mustered the crew, he reports himself to have been "fully satisfied that they were all foreigners, and that there were none known to be British-born subjects on board," whereupon they were all landed with their effects.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

[The letter of Capt. WADDELL has already appeared.]

[No. 6.]

MR. ADAMS TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 14.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 14, 1865.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 11th inst., announcing to me the fact that the *Shenandoah* had been delivered up by order of the Board of Admiralty to the United States Consul at Liverpool, together with all her stores, &c., as received from her late commander. I had already received information to that effect from the Consul who has taken charge of her under my instructions. I entertain no doubt that the promptness of this proceeding will give great satisfaction to my Government.

But I cannot affect to conceal my disappointment at the manner in which Her Majesty's Government have decided to treat the persons who have been engaged in the nefarious transactions perpetrated in that vessel, and especially the chief, a copy of whose letter was received with your lordship's note. A narrative of but a portion of these outrages it has already been my duty to submit to your consideration in a series of voluminous papers, the character of which it is impossible to forget. I shall carefully abstain from any unathorized word of mine which might tend to make a situation already much too grave still more serious.

A copy of your Lordship's letter, together with its inclosure, shall be transmitted by the earliest opportunity to my government. I pray, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1865.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government are glad to find by your letter of the 14th inst. that you entertain no doubt that the promptness of the proceeding taken by them for the delivery of the *Shenandoah* will give great satisfaction to the Government of the United States.

With respect however to the disappointment which you express as to the manner in which the officers and crew of that vessel have been dealt with by Her Majesty's Government, after having before them the voluminous papers with which you had furnished them showing the character of the proceedings in which they were engaged, I must observe that there was nothing in the depositions and other papers of which you forwarded copies to this office which, even if it had been capable of being substantiated in evidence in this country by deponents present in Liverpool before the crew of the *Shenandoah* were dispersed, would have tended to show that any capture had been made, or attempted, by Captain WADDELL, or his crew after, and with notice of, the termination of the war, and I must further observe that even if the case had been otherwise those papers would not have been receivable as evidence before any magistrate, and that unless some material facts could have been deposed to by one or more witnesses present in this country no magistrate could have kept any persons in custody upon any charge founded upon the statements in those papers.

I may add that if any evidence in support of a charge of piracy had been forthcoming, it was quite as competent for any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, or even of any private person, to have taken the necessary proceedings before a magistrate, as it was for Her Majesty's Government to do so.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

(No. 8.)

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 18.

SIR: I have now the honor to reply to the letter which you addressed to my predecessor on the 21st of October last, respecting the proceedings of the late Confederate steamer *Shenandoah* in the Pacific.

But I must, in the first instance, observe that in alluding to the answer given to you by Lord RUSSELL on the 26th of September, 1864, respecting the conduct of the yacht *Deerhound* in rescuing from the sea a portion of the crew of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, after her conflict with the United States cruiser *Keaesage*, you omit to notice the principal passage in that answer in which Lord RUSSELL says, "In point of fact, however, Her Majesty's Government have no lawful power to arrest and deliver up the persons in question" (that is, the persons rescued from the sinking *Alabama*.) "They have been guilty of no offence against the laws of England, and they have committed no act which could bring them within the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the mutual surrender of offenders; and Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, entirely without any legal means by which, even if they wished to do so, they could comply with your above-mentioned demand" (namely, that those officers and men should now be delivered up to the Government of the United States as escaped prisoners of war.)

I may add, that if beyond the limits of British territory the Commander of the *Deerhound* had improperly interfered to protect the officers and crew of the *Alabama* from the belligerents rights of the United States, it was for the Commander of the *Kearsage* to use the means in his power for the prevention of such interference. Once upon British soil, they were entitled to the protection of British laws, which they had in no respect violated; and Her Majesty's Government could not deprive them of that protection because of the possibility (whether afterward realized or not) that they might again leave this country and become engaged in further hostilities with the United States. The demand for their delivery up, which was made by you in fact, was identical with one which had at various times been made by foreign governments for the extradition or expulsion of other foreign refugees—Poles, Hungarians and others; and to which the invariable answer had been that the laws of this country did not empower the government to take any such measure. The answer to every such demand is found in the fundamental institutions of this country, in the law of *habeas corpus*, and of trial by jury. If any evidence had been offered to Her Majesty's Government identifying any of those persons as British subjects who had unlawfully enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, or who were guilty of any other violation of our laws, they would have been duly prosecuted; but no such evidence was brought forward.

The case of the *Deerhound*, therefore, furnishes, when examined, no materials for complaint against Her Majesty's Government.

The next subject of complaint preferred by you is the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in not preventing the vessel called the *Sea King* from leaving the shores of England to join another vessel called the *Laurel*, which was sent to meet her near Madeira with arms and ammunition.

You do not affirm that Her Majesty's Government had any power or jurisdiction over either of these vessels when beyond the limits of British territory; but, unless that assertion be made or implied, the complaint falls to the ground. For while these vessels were in British waters no information was given (much less any evidence offered) to Her Majesty's Government to show that any persons concerned in their outfit or equipment were guilty of or were contemplating any infringemt of the Foreign Enlistment Act, or of any other law in force in the United Kingdom, nor even that they were suspected of being engaged in any design whatever, hostile or dangerous to the United States.

Your complaint, indeed, is against the general laws of this country. The executive power of the British Crown does not possess the executive power (as the Act of Congress of 1818 is understood in this country) of the United States, extend to the detention and seizure of an unarmed merchant vessel on the mere suspicion that she will or may be armed at sea in the waters of a foreign Power.

Under the municipal law of this country (which goes at least as far as any obligation which may be supposed to attach to it under the law of nations) the British Government is able to detain and prosecute natural-born British subjects who may enter into the war service of a foreign Power without the license of the Crown, or who, within Her Majesty's dominions, may fit out, arm or equip, or attempt to fit out, arm or equip, vessels to cruise or commit hostilities against any State in amity with Her Majesty. But the British laws do not and cannot effectually reach subjects of Her Majesty who may go to a foreign State, and there enter into any kind of naval or military service. You are well aware that many subjects of Her Majesty have gone from this country to the United States, and have there, during the present war, entered into the military service of the United States, and fought against the armies of the Confederates, contrary to Her Majesty's proclamation.

Such occurrences as these, the law of England (and, Her Majesty's Government believe, the law of the United States) cannot prevent, and has very rarely the power to punish. It is obvious (as you, indeed, admit) that the law which prohibits the equipment of vessels destined to make war on States with which Her Majesty is at peace, may, like most other human laws, be evaded. No human laws can in all cases effectually prevent individuals from purchasing or otherwise acquiring a vessel with the secret intention of arming her beyond the territorial limits of the country, and then cruising against a State with which Her Majesty is at peace, or from successfully executing that intention. It is distinctly against the law of the armament of any State is, upon any recognized principle of international law, responsible for such an event.

Feeling, as it would seem, that for the equipment and armament of the *Shenandoah* no original responsibility can reasonably be cast on Her Majesty's Government, you represent the case to be altered in this part of your complaint, that this vessel, after she had been equipped and commissioned, was recognized by Her Majesty's Government as a public ship-of-war of a lawful belligerent, and was admitted as such into British ports.

This is in truth nothing more than the often repeated objection to the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government in recognizing both parties in the late war as belligerents, and (if belligerents at all) then as belligerents wherever they were found actually carrying on war, whether by sea or by land. You are of course aware that the *Sea King* was transferred, when beyond the territory of Her Majesty, to the agents of the Confederate States, and from them (while still beyond Her Majesty's territory) received a commission as a ship-of-war under the name of the *Shenandoah*. It was a necessary consequence of the principle of neutrality, and of the recognition of the state of war, (by virtue of which alone the blockade was enforced with so much severity against the ports of the United States,) that the validity, for the purposes of war, of such a commission should be recognized by the government of this country.

The supplies given to this vessel, and the hospitality afforded to her in a British port during the continuance of the war, were only such as might always be afforded to the vessels of war of the United States; to refuse them in such a case would have been not to vindicate, but to depart from the neutrality declared by Her Majesty. If the fact were (as you suggest) that the supplies so afforded had the effect of enabling the *Shenandoah* to continue hostilities after the Confederate State had ceased to be belligerents, it is obvious that such an occurrence might equally take place in any other case in which a ship of war of any belligerent nation, having taken in ordinary supplies at a neutral port, might continue hostilities after the restoration of peace, either through ignorance of that fact or from any less excusable motive.

So far, then, as your objection to the enjoyment of belligerent rights by the *Shenandoah* in the ports of Great Britain is founded on the allegation of her original illegal equipment, I have already sufficiently pointed out that the circumstances of her equipment were not such as in the eye of an English lawyer, consequently in the view of the English Government, could be regarded as illegal. She was, therefore, as long as the war subsisted, naturally treated on the same footing as any other vessel of a recognized belligerent Power.

But even had the case been otherwise, and had her equipment and origin been undoubtedly illegal, I should have experienced hardly less surprise at the claim put forward on behalf of the United States in the following sentence of your dispatch:

"In consenting to receive the vessel after the facts of its illegal origin and outfit had been satisfactorily established, I cannot resist the conviction that Her Majesty's Government assumed a responsibility for all the damage which it has done."

If I am asked (which in this case I do not) to find an answer to a claim founded upon such principles, I should have to seek no further than the records of recent American law and the practice of modern American statesmen. In that chapter of American history which has lately become familiar in these discussions, relating to transactions which arose out of the revolt of the South American Republics, will be found a complete refutation from American authorities of the doctrine on which you now appear to insist.

As you are well aware, numerous vessels of war were fitted and refitted in commission of the revolted States in the ports of the United States to cruise against the commerce of Spain and Portugal. These vessels started on their original voyage, manned and armed in the ports and by the subjects of the United States, and returned to the same ports over and over again after repeated cruises. Though the fact of the illegal origin and equipment of such vessels was established, but by vague surmise or *ex parte* statement, but (in several instances) by judicial proof adduced in suits instituted for the restoration of their prizes when brought within the United States, the Government of the United States does not appear ever to have taken any step for the purpose of excluding any of those vessels from the full and unrestricted enjoyment, within their own ports and elsewhere, of the same rights (with the single exception of the right to retain prizes brought in) which it accorded to any other ships of war of a belligerent Power.

Nevertheless, so far from admitting that by such conduct, as you now contend, they "assumed a responsibility for all the damage done" by such vessels, your government distinctly repudiated any such responsibility when urged upon them by arguments almost identical with those which you now reply.

While admitting that several prosecutions have been instituted by Her Majesty's Government against persons amenable to British law who had been shown by probable evidence to have been guilty of violating the Foreign Enlistment Act (Capt. CORBETT, of the *Sea King*, to whom you refer as having never been brought to trial awaiting his trial at the present moment,) you make it, nevertheless, matter of complaint that no legal proceedings have been taken against any of the Confederate agents in this country, under whose direction and management various operations, in abuse of Her Majesty's neutrality, are said to have been executed.

But no information supported by evidence on which a prosecution could be judiciously instituted or successfully maintained, has ever been laid before Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of showing that the laws of this country were, in fact, so violated by any of those persons.

You are well aware of the extent to which not only municipal, but also international law, permits either of two belligerents to avail themselves of the resources of a neutral country, by mercantile agencies, by loans of money, and by the purchase and shipment of every kind of munitions of war, without giving to the other belligerent any cause of complaint against the country where such operations are carried on. Full advantage has been taken of this state of international law by the United States themselves during the recent contest.

If, in addition to operations of this nature, the Confederate agents in this country superintended or directed other designs involving the violation of our laws, they were careful (as it might be expected they would be) to keep their participation in any such illegal acts as far as possible out of sight. The agency of Capt. BULLOCK for the Confederate Government was, indeed, to some extent exercised by parts of the evidence relating to ships which were the subject of actual or contemplated probeedings by Her Majesty's Government, but not in such a manner or to such an extent as to make it probable, in the judgment of Her Majesty's advisers, that if proceedings had been instituted against him personally, they would have been attended with a successful result.

You refer, indeed, to the recent transmission, under the orders of Her Majesty's Government, of Capt. BULLOCK's letter to the commander of the *Shenandoah*, directing him to cease from the further prosecution of hostilities, as proof that Her Majesty's Government have, at least in one instance, considered themselves to be in possession of sufficient evidence of Captain BULLOCK's authority to control or prevent such hostilities. But it is not clear that proof, even of the extent and kind of authority assumed in that letter, over the *Shenandoah* when at sea, would have supplied the want of further evidence of any infringement alleged to have been committed by Capt. BULLOCK of the laws of this country. Your surprise, however, on hearing of that circumstance, as well as the inference which you draw from it, of the previous possession of evidence against Capt. BULLOCK by Her Majesty's Government, will, I hope, cease when you learn that this letter was transmitted by Her Majesty's Government in compliance with the request of Mr. MASON (the known accredited agent in Europe of the Confederate States) made to Earl RUSSELL in a letter dated the 20th of June last, after the conclusion of the war.

Whatever might have been the extent of the previous knowledge or ignorance of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the acts of Capt. BULLOCK, they were entitled to believe, on Mr. MASON's authority, that the letter sent by him for transmission would be effectual for its intended purpose; in which, being a purpose of humanity, especially beneficial to the United States, Her Majesty's Government felt they might safely endeavor so far to coöperate without any risk of being misunderstood by the United States Government.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

[No. 9.]

MR. ADAMS TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 18.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 18, 1865.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of a note from your predecessor, the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, dated the 2d inst., in reply to one which I addressed to him on the 18th of September last, on certain important questions now under consideration between Her Majesty's Government and that which I have the honor to represent.

It is with the most profound regret that I am thus compelled to open my relations with your Lordship in a spirit of controversy. I can only urge in extenuation of this proceeding the great importance of the subjects under consideration—not simply as between two countries, but from their wider bearing on the future relations of all the civilized nations on the globe. Furthermore, I flatter myself that, from the contraction necessar

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### ON THE ICE.

#### Skating, Skates and Skaters, in and About New-York.

Now that the skating season has fairly and emphatically set in; that the ice is in most excellent condition, and that the ball is likely to be permanently up, a slight sketch of the origin and progress of the sport of skating may not be without interest. First let us state, however, that skating was not originated as a *sport*, but was one of the means used by the early Scandinavians to secure speedy transit from place to place and to expedite their otherwise slippery, uncertain and dangerous locomotion across their interminable plains of ice and frozen snow. Indeed, of so great importance was this art to the Swedes, Danes and other North Poleites, that they ascribe to it a celestial origin, and assume it to have been the invention of the gods.

In the *Edda*, the poetical written mythology of the Northern nations, the god Uller, the Apollo of the Scandinavian pantheism, is represented as being distinguished by his beauty, and being renowned for his skill with the arrows and the *skates*.

But though the skate may boast a celestial parent, it has certainly been reserved for mortals to perfect its primitively rude mechanism—for the skates even of the handsome Uller himself could have borne but poorly a comparison with the elegant articles manufactured and used by our now-a-day experts. In fact, the osteological truth is, that the earliest known skates of the Laplanders consisted simply and only of the rib or shank bone of a deer or mountain sheep, strapped or rather tied with thongs to the foot; they were about a foot long, and the Laps were accustomed to grease them, that their progress might not be retarded by clinging drops of water or particles of snow or ice—an Arctic hint that may perhaps be of use to our more modern performers.

In the canals and rivers of Holland the skate has also been utilized, and there the woman or man who cannot skate has to regret an education as much neglected as would have been the early training of an American which had left him ignorant of reading.

From Holland the skate quickly found its way to more Southerly climes; and in FITZSTEPHEN'S *Early History of London* he remarks: "Some tye bones to their feet and under their heeles, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as the bird flyeth in the air or an arrow out of a crosse bow." STRUTT also in his *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, informs us that "upon the Serpentine he has seen four gentlemen dance a double minuet with as much ease and more elegance than in a ball-room." WM. HONE, in his *Every Day Book*, says that "the elegance of skaters on that sheet of water is chiefly exhibited in quadrilles, which some parties go through with a beauty scarcely imaginable by those who have not seen graceful skating."

This elegant amusement has, in our own country, always been more popular along the borders of our great lakes, and on the rivers bordering the Canadian frontier than here at our own Eastern homes. The reason is obvious. In the West there are huge bodies of water which, in the lower temperature of those latitudes, freeze in the Winter, affording scope to ambitious skaters—not of beggerly acres only, but of dozens and even scores of miles in extent. Another thing, too, favors our Western friends. The season for this amusement extends there over months of every year, and they can look upon the annual return of their four months' skating frolic with as much certainty as we here can calculate on the buds and blossoms of Spring and Summer.

Of late years, however, notably since the establishment of the Central Park, skating has become such a fashionable amusement that the great demand for skating grounds is by no means satisfied by the broad area already devoted to the sport in the many ponds and miniature lakes which have been created or preserved for the purpose. Besides the public ponds which at proper times are free to all, there are many private ones, fenced and protected, lighted at night, and properly governed by appropriate regulations, for the enjoyment of which skating-grounds a fee is demanded.

It would cause much merriment to our more northerly-born friends to see the strict care with which our rather scanty allowance of ice is conserved and cared for. Every fall of snow calls for a careful sweeping as elaborate as that bestowed on the finest Brussels carpet adorning the richest parlor. Every roughness and inequality is carefully shaved or scraped off; every bit of wood or stick; every carelessly dropped cigar-end or discarded "quid" of tobacco; every bit of fur or ribbon torn from lovely woman's habit in the hurry of the frolic; every broken skate-strap or shoelace—in short, every substance that might trip an unwary skater is as carefully removed by manual labor, as it would be from a well-kept dining-table. We do not have so much ice, nor does our season last so long, that we can afford to be prodigal with either, but must make the most and best of both.

Certainly skating is one of the most health-giving, beauty-creating, muscle-developing, and loveliness-preserving of all our American sports. For a lady it is as exciting as horseback riding, and is infinitely more graceful; and for a gentleman it affords all opportunity to exhibit his skill and grace without the danger or the dust of the equestrian road, while for both it affords plentiful opportunities for love-making and flirtation as serious employments, with the lighter accompaniments of unlimited fun and frolic, and all, too, without the restraints of the prying chaperonic eyes, the never-ceasing scandal of the "wall-flowers," or any of the execrable but not-to-be-avoided conventionalities of the parlor or the ball-room.

The Boston ladies claim to be the best and most graceful American skaters, and the Philadelphians put in their pretensions also, but if there *be* a difference we claim that New-York can produce as many skaters, as pretty and graceful, rapid and every way proficient in the slippery accomplishment as can her sister cities.

The lovers of the art in this city have perfected a regular organization which has been in existence since January, 1863, under the name of the "New-York Skating Club," the objects of which are stated as follows:

"The advancement of the art of skating, the securing and regulating a pond for the use of its members, and the efficient use of proper apparatus for the rescue of persons breaking through the ice."

The officers at the present time are JAMES HARRISON, President; ROBT. RATHBONE, Vice-President; ANDREW DUPIGNAC, Treasurer; Mr. THOMPSON, Secretary; Mr. COOK, Meteorologist. The members are distinguished by a handsome badge, which is thus described:

"Oval in its form, and made of gold, backed with silver: one by one and a quarter inches in diameter. The border to represent a skate strap running through a buckle at the bottom, and extending below the sweep of the oval, on which is engraved the number of the badge, in black. The whole inclosing a blue enamel background, in the middle of which is a skate of the latest pattern, with the words 'New-York' above and 'Skating Club' below it, in plain Roman letters, and laid out in compound curved lines."

Though the varieties and fashions of skates are almost as many as those of boots and shoes, still there are certain ones which for comfort, convenience and elegance have won the preference of the most accomplished proficients, and have been adopted by the best exponents of the art in this and other cities.

The now popular skate is the one known as the "New-York Club Skate," which has been adopted as the standard by the New-York Club, by the Montreal and Toronto Clubs, and most others in Canada; also, by the Wabash-Avenue Skating Rink, Chicago; by the Club in Detroit, and in fact generally throughout the country. This admirable skate was invented by ALEX. MCMILLAN, of this city, and is manufactured and sold by him. To show how very different it is from the old-fashioned skate which country boys used to suborn the village blacksmith to hammer out of a couple of old files, a description is necessary: They are all iron and steel, having no wood. They are made by expensive machinery, invented expressly for the purpose, from the very best cast steel, which material is also specially prepared for this use by BARNEY & BERRY, of Springfield, Mass. They are all made exactly alike, so that any screw, plate or piece of one will fit any corresponding hole or groove of a thousand otheer. All the screws are of the best Norway iron, and are so tempered as to be hard on the outside and soft within, that they may have the requisite degree of toughness and yet be hard enough so that the thread will not "strip off." They are "rights and lefts," the iron being nearly a quarter of an inch thick, with smooth bottoms—the old-fashioned grooved or "guttered" irons being entirely discarded, together with the long-curved "turnover swan-neck," brass acorn-tipped toes, which were graceful to look at, but dangerous and clumsy to wear. Now the toe of the skate-iron comes close down to the ice, giving lightness and security. They are fastened by BRADY'S patent fastening, which consists of a contrivance in which a button in the skate sole fits into a slot which is let into the boot heel, and then, by a half-turn of the skate the button catches securely in the groove, somewhat on the principle of the bayonet lock on the improved muskets—a clutch then gripes the toe of the boot on either side, and a rod and screw-key tighens up the clamp to any desired degree of tension. There are one or two other patent fastenings, but this is conceded to be the best. Straps are fitted, if required, in place of the clamp. These straps have FOGG'S or GOODREAR'S patent buckles, and are so arranged as not to cramp or impede the blood circulation of the foot. Skating boots, made especially for ladies, are lined with chamois leather. Some skates have been fitted permanently into the soles of boots; these were more especially imported from Holland, and have for the most part disappeared.

The next best skate is probably the "Boston rocker," which has a wooden sole, made of highly-polished rosewood or mahogany, and having all the steel and brass work of the very finest quality and finish. These are made by SMITH BROTHERS, of Boston. Of course there are many more patterns of inferior and cheaper skates, but those we have described are the best in market.

As to price the most fastidious may find satisfaction. He may have a pair of the best made "New-York Club Skates" or "Boston Rockers" for $30, $19, $17, $14, or $13; or he may purchase a very good imported English skate for $10, $9, $8 or $7; or he may procure second or third qualities of either of the above at proportionately reduced rates; or, going still lower in the scale of economy, he may have a skate for from one to three dollars a pair, which, if he puts them away well oiled in a locked closet and keeps them there, probably will not hurt him much, but which will be apt to prove on the pond more dangerous than even the weakest spot on the ice.

For those who desire to have a full skating rig, there are skating coats, skating boots, skating hats and caps, skating belts, skating torches and lamps, skating gimlets, skating poles or staffs, skating gloves and mittens, with many other articles, together with skating bags to put them all in, all of which may be procured at most of the dealers in such articles, but notably at the establishment of ALEX. MCMILLAN, No. — Broadway.

The New-York Club have now about 175 paying members, beside many ladies who are admitted as associate members; they have a house of their own on the Fifth-avenue pond. The public are already aware where the skating ponds are all to be found, so we need not publish here a directory thereto.

Among the best skaters of whom New-York can boast are Mr. ALEX. MCMILLAN (the champion), Mr. CHEESEMAN, Mr. A. DUPIGNAC, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. C. JUNE (who is said to be the fastest), Mr. J. SANDS, Mr. GRIFFIN, and many others. Many of these and other Gothamites are honorary members of the Philadelphia and other clubs, and also of the Chicago Club, which possesses the only covered in (roofed) skating rink in the United States, and which covers an area of 18,000 square feet of ice.

The meteorologist of the New-York Club in a small pamphlet gives many interesting facts from which we have space for but a single one. He says that in the vicinity of New-York there are about sixty days' skating for the few, and one-third less for the many, meaning thereby that some few persons who have access to certain small ponds which skim over quickly and will hold a light weight, have more days of enjoyment than the many who are obliged to await the congelation of larger bodies of water.

In conclusion, it may be well for skaters to always beware the red flag of danger where the ice is weak and thin, for though "man wants but little here below, he wants that little *strong*."

### THE FENIANS.

#### What they Have Been Doing—Message of President Mahony and Report of Secretary Killian.

The Fenians have been quite busy during the last few days, making and unmaking, examining accounts, and instituting a new order of things generally. During their late sessions the ten recusant Senators were tried and expelled from the Brotherhood, on charges of perfidy and contumacy; and a new constitution was adopted. The old title of "Head Centre" has been restored, and takes the place of President. The "Senate of Fifteen" is abolished, and a "Central Council of Five" substituted. The title of "State Centres" is also done away with, in favor of that of "District Centres"—these District Centres to form a Special Court of Directory, to which appeals in matters of dispute are to be referred. Mr. JOHN O'MAHONY has been appointed Head Centre, and all the charges against him have been dismissed.

Among the documents presented to the Congress were a message from Mr. O'MAHONY, and reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Finance Committee.

Col. O'MAHONY, in his message, which is, all things considered, a document of quite temperate tone, after referring to the troubles which have beset the Brotherhood on all sides, says:

The Fenian Brotherhood was never instituted for the purpose of establishing an Irish Republic in Duane-street, Broadway or Union-square, or in any part whatever of Canada, and dubbing its officers and councilors "Presidents" and "Senators," thereby usurping the dearly bought prerogative of our allies in Ireland, who alone have a right to be so designated. The idea of an Irish Republic in America looks ridiculous in itself to those especially who have had no insight into the motives of its founders; and it would have appeared mere silly and childish vanity to have altered our former comparatively simple and straightforward constitution for our present complicated, absurd and ambiguous one, were it not that the developments of the past three months fully demonstrate that it was neither folly nor vanity alone, but the ulterior evil designs of its concoctors, that dictated that document from beginning to end. The title of "Head Centre" I was proud to bear, and it was good enough for me; that of "Central Council" ought to have been good enough for the body that composed it. When Ireland is free, it will be time enough for the officers of this organization to look for more high-sounding titles.

The Senate, he says, was called together immediately after news reached this city of the arrest of JAMES STEPHENS. "By the latter event, they concluded," says the message, "that our movement was utterly crushed in Ireland; and they stupidly imagined that the time had come for turning the organization in this country aside from the only object for which it was ever founded, and of converting it into an instrument for the furtherance of their own selfish designs. What else could have caused them to use every means in their power to obstruct the issue of the bonds, and prevent their sale as long as I remained President? For while I filled that office they well knew that not one cent should ever leave the Fenian Treasury for any purpose under heaven but the freedom of Ireland. Hence, the first object to be effected by them, was either to force me to resign, or to depose me. But for me to resign with my knowledge of the state of affairs in Ireland, and of the contemplated treachery here, would be to betray my most sacred duty. I therefore held firm, notwithstanding all the impediments thrown by them in the way of effective action on my part. Better do nothing than do harm. Obstructed and impeded on all sides, I remained steadfastly at my post. If I could not advance I would not retreat. Thus baffled in their stupid and malignant attempts at chicanery, they finally hit on the expedient—so the newspapers say, and I have no more authentic information on the subject—of impeaching me, summoning me before themselves as a tribunal, and enacting in their own proper persons the several roles of prosecutor and judge."

The Colonel then refers to the origin of the F. B., and says:

"The Fenian Brotherhood, otherwise known as the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, was started in 1857. It was the result of a compact entered into by the late MICHAEL DOHENY, MICHAEL CORCORAN, myself and some few others in New-York, with JAMES STEPHENS in Ireland, whither he had then recently returned from Paris. In America, MICHAEL DOHENY was its real founder."

Col. O'MAHONY then entered into a defence of his conduct during the time he had been in power, and gives the following explanation of the causes which led to the late arrests in Ireland: "I committed one very great mistake during the last year. I think it was the first mistake I made. Whether through carelessness or design, Mr. MEEHAN lost important documents wherewith he was intrusted by me to the Central Executive in Ireland. Taken in connection with his present conduct in the Brotherhood, the losing of those documents is more than suspicious. Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. KICKHAM and two officers of the Irish Republican army, now in the city, charge him with being the sole cause of the arrests in Dublin, which have resulted so disastrously for so many of our friends. But I refer you to original documents and oral testimony on the subject of this person's transgression."

Of the mission of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL to Paris, Col. O'MAHONY says:

"At the Philadelphia Congress it was voted unanimously that the demands of the C. E. should be complied with, as set down in the communications thereat read. One of these was the sending of JOHN MITCHEL to Paris. A resolution was also passed that all the money then on hand should be sent to Paris as soon as possible for the use of the I. R. I forget the exact words, as the minutes have been abstracted by some members of the Senate. Immediately after his release, Mr. MITCHEL came to New-York. He was initiated a member of the Brotherhood by me, in presence of the Senate. However, even for him I found considerable trouble in getting the money voted to the I. R. by the Congress in Philadelphia. So long did they delay that he had only nine hours to spend with his family before sailing for Europe. The shameless effrontery of this proceeding was to me astonishing. These would-be Governors of Canada did not seem to want to have JOHN MITCHEL represent us in Paris. They wished, apparently, to keep the $60,000 voted for his mission for the man they wish to make conqueror of British America."

With the leasing of the headquarters in Union-square, the Colonel declares he had nothing to do. Of the conquest of Canada, he says: "Listen to what JAMES STEPHENS says of Canada, in a letter to me of a recent date: 'Banish the thought of Canada from your mind, if such a thought has ever been entertained by you. Don't fancy it would cause a diversion in our favor here. * * * * Let Canada alone till we are free. Then it will be easy to conquer Canada, and I am decidedly in favor of annexing Canada to the United States, and not only Canada, I am for crushing out every foreign power on the American Continent, and making all one grand confederation. But not one Irishman should raise his hand for this glorious work until his own sacred isle is free.' For my own part I am for annexing Canada also, but not until we shall have fulfilled the promise made to the I. R. at Philadelphia, as well as at all our Fenian Congresses hitherto held. Our honor was there pledged to comply with the requirements of the I. R. as conveyed to us by JAMES STEPHENS. Get ready the amount of money, officers and arms, it is moderate, required for Ireland by him, and we shall be able to spare two hundred thousand hardy Fenians for Canada. But you must not forget prior engagements with your brothers in Ireland for any country under the sun. Ireland first; Canada after, if the Canadians wish it."

The message concludes with a statement of what has been already done by the F. B.'s—the principal thing being the dispatch of JOHN MITCHEL to Paris with £9,000 sterling.

Secretary KILLIAN'S report gives a history of the financial transactions of the Brotherhood, and accuses Messrs. ROBERTS and SCANLAN of receiving money which they have not accounted for. In regard to the headquarters in Union-square, Mr. KILLIAN states that the net rental paid is $16,636 58 for the term—or a sum $19,363 42 less than Mr. ROBERTS and Gen. SWEENY were willing should be paid." Mr. ROBERTS is also accused of adopting a system of secret numbers for the bonds issued by him, so that no one can tell what amount has been issued. In conclusion, the Secretary states that three-quarters of a million of bonds are ready for sale, and everything is prepared for the delivery of millions more. In regard to Canada, the Secretary expresses the same opinion as President O'MAHONY.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the books of the Secretary of the Treasury is also made public, from which it appears that the total receipts into the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood from Oct. 30, 1865, to Jan. 6, 1866, were $147,819 51, and the expenditures during that period $116,719 78, leaving a balance of $31,099 73 in the hands of the acting Treasurer. In addition to this, however, the Brotherhood claim that P. O'ROURKE, late Treasurer, has a balance of $75,389 26, which he refuses to give up. Of the expenditures, the principal items are: For I. R. B. and envoys, $62,567 42; for rent, $22,136 25; salaries, $2,496 30, and $5,000 paid to Gen. SWEENY, Secretary of War, which amount the committee say has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

### THE RECORDERSHIP.

#### Interesting Facts—The Present Status.

Since the year 1683 the office of Recorder has been one of prominence and influence in this city, as well because of its ministerial as its judicial functions. As a rule good and able men have filled the position, although an occasional black sheep variegated the moral complexion of the flock. At the present time the Recordership is regarded unhappily as a political bone the gnawing of which tempts the hungry of both the great parties. As a criminal Judge, the Recorder wields great power for good or evil; he sits upon the bench before which thousands of his fellow-citizens are brought, charged with crime or misdemeanor, over whose fate he exerts a much greater control than most of us know of. The Recorder is by law *ex-officio* a Director in the Manhattan Banking Company—not that he generally troubles himself much about its concerns, though he could if he chose. And in this connection is told the story of a certain, or, perhaps, we should say an uncertain Recorder, who sent his note for $5,000 to the Manhattan Bank for discount. The directors threw the paper out, declining to discount it, whereupon the Recorder coolly notified the Directors that he had no desire to annoy the board, but really if they declined to accommodate him, he should be compelled to bore them with his presence at the meetings of the board—the note was discounted at once. The Citizens' Association feel an interest in the Recordership because its holder is a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and a member, likewise, by virtue of his office, of numerous charitable and public boards. Thus it will be seen that there are many elements at work to induce popular and political interest in the filling of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Recorder HOFFMAN.

The office of Recorder is an old and respected one, and the list as herewith given of its incumbents, cannot fail to be of interest:

RECORDERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

James Graham, from 1663 to 1668.
Vacant in 1689 to 1690.
William Pinhorn, from 1691 to 1693.
James Graham, from 1693 to 1701.
Abraham Gouverneur, from 1701 to 1703.
Samson Shelton Boughton, from 1703 to 1705.
John Tudor, from 1705 to 1709.
May Bickley, from 1709 to 1712.
David Jamieson, from 1712 to 1725.
Francis Harrison, from 1725 to 1735.
Daniel Horsemanden, from 1735 to 1737.
Simeon Johnson, from 1737 to 1769.
Thomas Jones, from 1769 to 1773.
Robert R. Livingston, from 1773 to 1774.
John Watts, Jr., 1774.
*No records during the Revolutionary War.*
Richard Varick, from 1783 to 1789.
Samuel Jones, from 1789 to 1796.
James Kent, from 1796 to 1798.
Richard Harrison, from 1798 to 1800.
John P. Provost, from 1800 to 1804.
Maturin Livingston, from 1804 to 1806.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1806 to 1807.
Maturin Livingston, from 1807 to 1808.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1808 to 1810.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, from 1810 to 1811.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1811 to 1813.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, from 1813 to 1815.
Richard Riker, from 1815 to 1819.
Peter A. Jay, from 1819 to 1820.
Richard Riker, from 1821 to 1823.
Samuel Jones, from 1823 to 1824.
Richard Riker, from 1824 to 1838.
Robert H. Morris, from 1838 to 1841.
Frederick A. Tallmadge, from 1841 to 1846.
John B. Scott, from 1846 to 1849.
Frederick A. Tallmadge, from 1849 to 1852.
Francis R. Tillou, from 1852 to 1855.
James M. Smith, Jr., from 1855 to 1858.
George G. Barnard, from 1858 to 1861.
John T. Hoffman, from 1861 to 1866.

During the Revolutionary war no records were kept, and the Minute Book of the General Sessions shows on the one page the entry last made when the court was held with the permission of the King, and on the opposite page when it was held by the direction of the "People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent." Concerning the older Recorders, many interesting reminiscences are collected which elsewhere might be profitably narrated. Of late years our Recorders have been men noted mainly for quickness of perception, knowledge of human nature, and a fair understanding of the criminal code. Of Recorder HOFFMAN it is unnecessary to speak. His career on the Bench might have been indefinitely prolonged, and his services in that position, at a time when nerve and firmness were needed, will never be forgotten by his fellow-citizens.

The present vacancy in the office was occasioned by the resignation of the present Mayor. When he left the position he made no provisions concerning his successor, supposing that as a matter of course a Democrat would be chosen to fill the unexpired term. The Democrats thought the same, and were much surprised when they found that no one but themselves were of that opinion. By law the Board of Supervisors are charged with the duty of supplying this deficiency. Unfortunately they are 6 to 6 in the board, and without a yielding by one party, or the other, nothing can be done. The Republicans very naturally desiring to take a share in the unexpected lottery have, by their County Committee, instructed their Supervisors to vote for no man but a Republican. To this instruction five of the Republicans gave heed and held a caucus. Mr. BLUNT declined to enter into the arrangement, and so the others considered the case without him. The prominent candidates before the caucus are ISAAC DAYTON, CHARLES S. SPENCER, T. B. VAN BUREN and ORLANDO B. STEWART. On none of these could they agree up to the hour of their last adjournment. The Democrats are united in their support of JOHN K. HACKETT. The death of Mr. PURDY will make no difference, for a majority of the whole or full board is needed, and if Mr. BLUNT or Mr. ELY, the two "unmanageable members" of the board, should, one or both, see fit to vote against their party, there is such an *entente cordiale* between the six and six that their action would be blocked by a private change of a balancing vote. In other words, whatever arrangement is made must be one that is satisfactory to a genuine majority of the board, one which no whim of any single member can affect or block.

It is evident, then, that unless some person removed from the political arena can be found, upon whom they can compromise, there is a dead-lock, absolutely insurmountable. To meet this state of things, Senator MURPHY and Assemblyman STEWART have introduced notice of bills granting the Governor power to fill this and other vacancies. The Governor does not favor the plan, we understand. He believes, probably, that patronage is the rope on which politicians hang, and not having reached the length of his tether, is not quite ready to meet his political death. The Democrats profess to care nothing about the passage of the bill, for the reason that it would be unconstitutional. The Recorder, they claim, is a local officer, vested with judicial and ministerial functions, and such officers are to be appointed, in cases of vacancy, only by the local board, which board is the Board of Supervisors.

Thus stands the case. There is no probability that a Recorder will sit upon the bench until after a popular election. In the meantime Justice BARNARD will hold a session of Oyer and Terminer, so that the interest of the public can in no way suffer.

### OBITUARY.

#### Professor James J. Mapes.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, the eminent chemist and agriculturist, died on Wednesday morning last at his residence in this city, in the 60th year of his age. Prof. MAPES was born on the 29th of May, 1806, in this city. After serving many years as a clerk, he became a merchant at the age of twenty-one, and was extensively engaged in sugar refining, in which trade he failed. In the meantime he gave much attention to the study of chemistry and the fine arts, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the National Academy of Design. He was also a working member of many kindred societies in this city, and an honorary member of several European scientific societies. He was the inventor of several useful processes in sugar-making and refining, some of which are still in use.

About twenty years ago, having suffered severe pecuniary losses, he purchased a small farm near Newark, N. J., where he applied his chemical knowledge to agriculture, with success. He manufactured a fertilizer known as "nitrogenized superphosphate," which he applied liberally to his land, and obtained large crops therefrom. He also derived considerable revenue from the sale of this fertilizer, but the purchasers did not have the same success in its use as the Professor himself had.

A periodical, called the *Working Farmer*, devoted to agriculture, was established by Prof. MAPES. It treated agriculture as a science, and labored to ground a knowledge of the cultivation of land on true principles. Deep plowing, draining, and heavy manuring were, in his opinion, the only means by which the farmer could hope for success.

The health of Prof. MAPES had been poor for nearly a year. Recently he was in Boston, as an expert in a patent case, and while on his way home took a severe cold, which was probably the immediate cause of his death. He leaves a widow and three daughters, of whom Mrs. M. E. DODGE, the popular authoress, is one.

Many of the Professor's opinions on agricultural matters were strongly combatted by practical men, and not a few did not hesitate to accuse him of disingenuousness, if of nothing worse; but there is every reason to believe that he was sincere in the opinions he endeavored to inculcate, and it is certain that practical science has lost in him a zealous champion.

### THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

#### Further Facts and Reports.

The investigation of the robbery, and the matters pertaining to it, is pending at Bridgeport, Conn., whither the arrested parties were taken, and where they are now confined. Each day develops new facts, until the detectives have created or deduced a theory which, when fully worked out, will astonish the community quite as much as did the news of the robbery. The company is discharging at sight the obligtions due, and so far as the public are concerned, there has not been an instant's delay or annoyance. We refrain, at the request of those interested, from further details for the present, as their publication might tend to defeat the ends of the law. Four parties are under arrest, and there is no doubt there will be a number of others ere long in the same unpleasant predicament.

The New-Haven *Courier* of yesterday contains the following additional particulars of the affair:

New and interesting details in regard to this great robbery are being hourly developed. Since our last issue we have gathered the following statement, which is undoubtedly correct.

Three persons have been thus far arrested; two at Norwalk on Tuesday, and the other in New-York on Wednesday morning. The detectives believe that these three men got out of the express car at Coscob Bridge, that two of them took seats in the passenger cars, as they were seen on that train, and rode to Stamford where they got off, while the third man, with some part of the treasure in a carpet-bag, walked from Coscob to Stamford, and put up at the same hotel where the others were stopping. They remained in Stamford until Monday morning, attempting in the meantime, as we have before related, to hire a conveyance to go to South Norwalk, offering in addition to the ten dollars to leave a watch as security. On Monday morning they took passage to Norwalk, one of them stopping at Darien, and going on to Norwalk by the next train. One of them here disappears, and turns up next in New-York City, where he was arrested, as we shall state below. The other two hired a carriage during the day at South Norwalk, to go to Stamford; they drove thither and back on Monday, and late that night, or rather 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, they appeared on foot, with a very heavy carpet-bag, at TRISTAM'S house, a mile and a half west of South Norwalk. One of them had his ears and face frozen in his exposure. Of these two men, one was named TRISTAM, and was a cousin of the old shoemaker; the other called himself LOCKWOOD. They told old Mr. TRISTAM that they were substitute brokers and had got into some difficulty with the government, and wished him to take their carpet-bag to New-York on the first train that morning and leave it with young TRISTAM'S sister, giving him $25 in gold to go, and telling him where he would find a hack on his arrival, which would take him to the right place. TRISTAM, wholly unaware of the part he was playing in the affair, agreed to go, and started early in the morning for the railroad depot with the carpet-bag, which proved pretty heavy for him to carry, as he was lame. In order to facilitate operations, he took a hand-sled and drew it down into the village. The thing, however, slid off frequently, and seeing a Mr. FERRIS, a young man, Cashier in a bank at Norwalk, passing near, he asked help to carry his bundle to the depot, which was given, and the old man took his seat in the cars with the richly laden carpet-bag by his side. Arriving in New-York, he found the hack as was agreed upon, and was set down at the place where TRISTAM'S sister was living, and delivered the bag to her. He then took the cars back to Norwalk, arriving there in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, the robberies had attracted attention and excited suspicion in South Norwalk, and had been watched. The man from whom they hired a team had sent his son, a young man about twenty, with another carriage to follow them. At Stamford he met Mr. BROWN, of whom they had previously tried to hire a livery team on Sunday, and with him followed these fellows back to Norwalk again. Notice was sent to Mr. SPOONER, and the next day Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. BEARDSLEY and Sheriff BARNUM arrived at Norwalk, and, after consultation with the detectives there, made the arrest, on Tuesday afternoon, at TRISTAM'S house. Young TRISTRAM is represented as being a fine looking fellow of good size and build, and when informed by the officer that he had a warrant to arrest him, he replied, "Show your warrant," with a great deal of assurance. They were taken to Norwalk, where they had a partial hearing yesterday. One of them refused to give his name. After a partial examination the matter was postponed for ten days. The two men were confined at one of the hotels in Norwalk last night, and it is expected they will be brought over to Bridgeport this morning for safe keeping until the examination, which will occur at South Norwalk.

On Tuesday Superintendent SPOONER went with old Mr. TRISTAM to New-York to find the carpet-bag. The old man took him to the place where he left it, and showed him the woman to whom he gave it. She denied having received it. Search was made, and finally, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning possession of the article was obtained, when it was found to contain the missing gold and a large amount in bills. The investigations in New-York, and information sent to Superintendent SANFORD from Norwalk, on Tuesday, led to the arrest of a third party there yesterday morning. He was found at a house of prostitution in Mercer-street near Houston, where he had been very lavish in his expenditures upon the inmates to such a degree as to attract general attention. He was engaged in reveling and dissipation when the officers entered to make the arrest, and when he was searched was found to have a large sum of money in his possession. He was taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel at six o'clock yesterday morning and conducted to Mr. SANFORD'S parlors, where an interview was had, the result of which has not transpired. It would seem as if this man was the one called CLARK, who disappeared at Norwalk, and if so, the three parties who were seen at Stamford on Saturday night are now in custody, but that they were all the persons implicated in this robbery is not so clear.

On old Mr. TRISTAM'S arrival home from New-York, a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but upon Mr. SPOONER assuring the officer of Mr. TRISTAM'S innocence in the matter, it was not served, and he was allowed to go at liberty. He is a Methodist class-leader, and has always been considered an honest and upright man.

### THE SEQUEL TO THE DIVORCE TRIAL

#### Mr. Stevens Makes Enters into Bonds to Keep the Peace—He Denies the Receipt of Mr. Cram's Letter.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., who was arrested the day previous for threatening to assault Mr. HENRY A. CRAM, as was stated at length in yesterday's TIMES, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, for the purpose of giving surety that he would not disturb the peace. Before doing so JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., counsel for Mr. STEVENS, submitted the following affidavit, asking that it be attached to the original complaint filed against him by Mr. CRAM:

*State of New-York, ss., City and County of New-York.*—JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., being duly sworn, says that he was present in the Superior Court in this city, on the 24th day of November last past, when HENRY A. CRAM opened to the jury the case of his client, PETER R. STRONG, in the case of STRONG *vs.* STRONG; that in the course of his remarks said CRAM, in speaking of this deponent, used the following words, as appears in the stenographer's report, pages 199 to 200: "And now I come to the son of the STEVENS family, the brother of the defendant, who has been so prominent an actor in this matter. He was the only son in a large family of daughters. The old Greeks had a theory that the only son in a large family of daughters wanted all manly and generous qualities." That these remrrks were, in the judgment of the deponent, unauthorized and unjustifiable, and not necessary for the discharge of the professional duty of said CRAM. That deponent took no notice of said remarks until some days after the jury had been discharged. That deponent on Saturday, the 6th day of January inst., went with Mr. JOSEPH P. NORRIS, his brother-in-law, to the office of said CRAM, at No. 69 Wall-street. That about ten and a-half o'clock, of that day defendant met CRAM coming down his office stairs, when defendant stopped CRAM in the entry of the second floor, and said to him: "I have come to have an explanation with you, Sir. In your opening speech you stated I was wanting in manly qualities. This, I think, was entirely out of the line of your duty. I have come to obtain a withdrawal of the statement, or to give you an opportunity to test those qualities;" whereupon CRAM replied: "I cannot talk to you now, I have an engagement; I can't withdraw the statement under these circumstances, but I will answer you later." After some further conversation deponent left CRAM. That deponent not having received at 3 o'clock P. M. that day any communication from CRAM wrote the letter, a copy of which is marked A, and sent it by deponent's clerk, who stated to him on returning that CRAM received and read it, and said "there was no answer." That no communication having been received from CRAM up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 8th inst., the deponent at that hour, about, sent the letter, a copy of which is marked C, by a clerk, who stated that in CRAM'S absence it was not received by Mr. ROBINSON, his partner, who said "he would deliver it to CRAM that evening." That nothing was heard from CRAM until deponent was arrested Thursday evening, the 9th instant, between six and seven o'clock, when he was informed by the officer that he (officer) had called at his (the defendant's) office that afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, P.M., to make the arrest; that deponent has made diligent inquiry both at his office and his residence, and at the Post-office, and cannot learn that any letter, a copy of which, marked B, as annexed to the affidavit of CRAM, has been left for this deponent. And deponet further says that he never read any such letter, and never had any knowledge of the same, until he read a paper purporting to be a copy of the same, in the Police-office on the morning of the 10th instant, and after the deponent's arrest. And deponent further says that he never had the least intimation that CRAM was about taking proceedings to compel deponent to keep the peace; that the first knowledge deponent had of such proceedings was his arrest by the officers of the police.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 11th day of January, 1866.

EDWARD HOGAN, Police Justice.

### POLICE COURTS.

#### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

Information having been lodged with Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct, on Wednesday evening, to the effect that MICHAEL HARNET, an individual more generally known as "Desperate Mike," had been seen in the lower wards of the city, having a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, which it was supposed he intended putting in circulation, steps were taken accordingly. Capt. WARLOW, accompanied by Officer BURNS and ELLIS, of the same precinct, started out in search of HARNET, with a view of investigating the affair. They found MICHAEL on the corner of South and Whitehall streets, and were about arresting him, when the fellow made a desperate effort to get clear, but failed in the attempt. While on his way to the station-house the prisoner threw away a roll of bills, and on Capt. WARLOW stooping to pick up the roll, he was set upon by several men, supposed to be confederates of the accused, who knocked him down and otherwise maltreated him. Their object evidently being to secure the bills, but owing to the determination and pluck of the Captain they failed in doing so. On searching HARNET at the station-house, eleven $2 bills, purporting to be genuine issues of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city, four $2 bills on the Union Bank of Albany, and a $3 bill on the Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, N. Y., were found in his possession. All of these bills were counterfeits. The prisoner was arraigned before the court yesterday on a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to utter the same. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. HARNET is 35 years of age, a native of Ireland, and says he is a laborer

RIVER THIEF.

Roundsman KELLY, Officer NESBIT, and two other officers, of the Harbor Police, were in the police barge about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, lying off the foot of Tenth-street, East River, on duty. While lying there under the lee of a vessel, they saw a man row up a yawl, coming from the direction of Williamsburgh. They hailed him, inquiring what he had on board, but received no reply. Thereupon the officers arrested him, when he gave the name of THOMAS CLARK. On searching the boat they found thirteen pieces of two inch copper pipe, each twelve feet in length, and a number of heavy brass journals, the whole valued at about $200. In answer to inquiries from the police, CLARK gave several conflicting stories in regard to the manner in which the property came into his possession, and seemed considerably nonplussed by his sudden and unexpected arrest. Becoming anxious to get off, he attempted to bribe the officers with money; without success, however. He was committed for examination in order to afford inquiries regarding the probable ownership of the property. Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, has the property in charge, where it awaits identification.

#### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

On complaint of Mr. JOHN GERRIES, a German ing at No. 143 Hester-street, Officer ANDRE, of the Court Squad, arrested AUGUSTE SUPP, also a German and a physician, residing in the same house, on a charge of swindling. In making his statement, Mr. GERRIES stated that on the 18th of November he came to this city from Hamburgh by the steamer *Moravian*, in company with his wife. While looking for a situation he noticed an advertisement in a German city paper that an assistant was wanted by a physician at No. 143 Hester-street. He answered the notice, when the prisoner informed him that he had inserted the advertisement; that he was willing to pay $20 per week, but that GERRIES must deposit the sum of $150 as a guarantee for faithful services. The accused also stated that he was one of the attendant physicians at the New-York Hospital, and was compelled to call there every day and that his assistant would be expected to accompany him. Being satisfied with the physician's statement, GERRIES deposited with SUPP the sum of $60 in gold, all the money he had with him, but informed SUPP that on the arrival of his sister from Germany he would receive two boxes of clothing. SUPP told him not to bother himself about the boxes, as he (SUPP) was the General Agent of the German emigration Society, and that in that capacity he would be able to afford him great assistance. On the 7th of December the ship *Wizard King* arrived, bringing the complainant's sisters and his expected trunks, when SUPP, Mr. GERRIES and a lawyer named Fox went to the custom-house and obtained possession of the trunks. Subsequently SUPP told the complainant that he had paid $120 for duty on said trunks, and the lawyer corroborated his assertion. On the 23d of December Mr. GERRIES examined his trunks, and discovered that goods had been abstracted to the value of $300.

When spoken to on the subject the Doctor became quite indignant, and resented the idea of a robbery occurring in his house, but the owner becoming fully satisfied that he had been swindled, caused his employer's arrest. The prisoner was committed for examination without bail, he having been before the court on similar charges.

#### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

Mr. ANDREW MCELRATH, doing business at No. 106 Barclay-street, lost a firkin of butter, valued at $37, from among a number lying on the sidewalk in front of his store, and after some search the missing firkin was found in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM SCHREYER, a provision dealer in Clinton Market. He informed Mr. MCELRATH that the butter had been purchased by him from one MICHAEL O'DONNELL. That person, on being questioned, could give no satisfactory account of the manner in which he gained possession of the firkin, when he was arrested by Officer VON GREICHTEN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and arraigned before the court. The owner and purchaser having filed affidavits, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. It is understood that O'DONNELL, who is employed at Pier No. 2 North River, was riding with a carman through Barclay-street, and that, having stopped and lifted the firkin on the dray, they drove off. The prisoner is 24 years of age, and a native of New-York.

#### W. L. Hanscom, late Naval Constructor.

WILLIAM L. HANSCOM, late Naval Constructor at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has resigned, and immediately upon the reception of the notification of the acceptance of his resignation, he left the Navy-yard and proceeded to Boston. Mr. HANSCOM is a native of the State of Maine, and was appointed Naval Constructor on the 15th of October, 1853. He has since served his country with great zeal and fidelity, and has modeled and launched some of the finest vessels in our navy, among which we may mention the screw frigate *Ammonoosus*, of 3,213 tons; screw sloop *Canandaigua*, 1,395 tons; screw frigate *Franklin*, 3,173 tons; *Genesee*, 803 tons; *Guerriere*, 3,177 tons; *Housatonic, Kewaydin, Maratanza, Mohican, Pompanoosuc, Tallapoosa, Wachusett*, the famous *Kearsarge* and the magnificent iron-clad *Monadnock*. Many have supposed that Mr. ERICSSON planned the two-turreted monitors of the *Monadnock* class; but this is an error. They were planned by the naval constructors who built them, and thus far the *Monadnock* has proved to be the best and fastest turreted vessel afloat. Mr. HANSCOM has built about thirty vessels since he has been a naval constructor, all of which have rendered excellent service. He will probably go into the shipbuilding business on his own account, either at New-York or Boston. Whether he resigned for this purpose, or to gratify some official clique at Washington, is not known, but it is certain that this branch of our naval service has lost a good man and a valuable mechanic.

#### Immigration.

Statement of the number of emigrants that have arrived at Castle Garden between the 1st of January and the 11th instant, the names of the ships that brought them, and the ports of their embarkation, as follows:

Jan. 1—*Asia*, from Rotterdam, 83; *Therese*, from Bremen, 275. Jan. 2—*Dorette*, from Bremen, 302; *Scotland*, from Liverpool, 257; *Adelaide*, from Liverpool, 202. Jan. 3—*Britannia*, from Glasgow, 212; *E. W. Stetson*, from London, 218. Jan. 4—*Ottawa*, from London, 48; *Hermann*, from Bremen, 521. Jan. 5—*Senator Iken*, from Bremen, 518. Jan. 6—*Thatcher Magown*, from Hamburg, 173; *Escort*, from Liverpool, 133; *Ellen Austin*, from Liverpool, 104. Jan. 9—*Neptune*, from Liverpool, 187. Jan. 10—*Laura*, from Bremen, 75; *City of London*, from Liverpool, 346. Jan. 11—*Moravian*, from Liverpool, 232. Total, 3,886.

#### Tribute to the Memory of Thomas B. Stillman.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK, No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings' Bank, held last evening, the following tribute to the memory of THOMAS B. STILLMAN was adopted:

When, by a dispensation of Providence, we lose from our midst one who has shared in our labors, and by excellence of character won our affectionate regard, it is fitting and just that with the expression of our sorrow we should record a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the sudden and lamented death of our late President and friend, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, this board has lost an earnest, capable and intelligent member—the community a useful, upright and patriotic citizen; and the cause of science, an advocate who practically promoted its useful discoveries, and whose whole life was a pattern of Christian fidelity and honor.

*Resolved*, That to Mr. STILLMAN eminently belonged the credit of enlarging the sphere of local enterprise, of opening new sources of employment for labor, and of introducing the improvements of science and the appliances of art into the various industrial branches of manufactures and navigation; and that a large debt of gratitude is due for the persevering energy and devotion to duty evinced by him in all the many trusts confided to his management by private enterprises, as well as by the authorities of government.

*Resolved*, That we desire to express our deep and sincere sympathy with the family of the deceased in their great affliction, and our hope that they may find consolation in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. STILLMAN, and published.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor HOFFMAN was suddenly called out of town on Tuesday to attend the death-bed of one of his sisters, who resided at Sing Sing.

### THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

#### POLICE TRIALS.

#### Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Among the distinguished visitors at Trial Chamber, on Wednesday, were Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY and Police Justice JOSEPH DOWLING. The trials—118 in number—were entertaining as usual, notwithstanding the dark side of the docket was more sombre than on any previous trial day within the memory of the Board of Commissioners. New-Year's day stood forth in strong relief in more than a score of complaints, which must cost patrolmen their positions as policemen, it having been shown, if not conclusively, nevertheless to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that many of their men drank intoxicating liquors to excess on that day, and indulgence in even New-Year's beverages being strictly prohibited by the Board. In these cases the accused, aware of the serious nature of their alleged offence, summoned numerous witnesses, hoping by indirect testimony in their favor to rebut the positive testimony that the complainants adduced against them; and the result was that Trial Chamber was packed until nearly noon. Everything, however, went merrily, and President ACTON was in his best vein of humor.

As usual, several patrolmen were brought to trial for failing to discover burglaries that had been committed on their respective posts, and as usual it was in every instance proved that the burglars had entered the building that they had robbed either through rear windows or open hallways, giving them access to rear yards where, leaping fences, they penetrated places beyond the officers' vision. The most interesting of the trials of this class was that of Patrolmen JAMES J. KILLEN and JOHN GILLEN, for not discovering a burglary and malicious outrage in Rev. Dr. DUFFEY'S church, at the intersection of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Capt. M. B. WILSON preferred the charge, and summoned Rev. C. R. DUFFEY as witness. Dr. DUFFEY said that the burglar scaled a fence and crawled through a 9x12-inch ventilator remote from the street, and, having gained access to the church, maliciously tore and cut vestments, prayer-books, and Bibles, destroyed furniture, and stole property of the value of $175; he then escaped through a door in the side of a tower at the rear of the edifice, and one of the Doctor's servants observed, in the morning, that this door was ajar; but, added the highly esteemed clergyman, "your officers, Mr. President, could not have become cognizant of the burglary and outrage except by leaping an iron fence and entering the church-yard." Patrolmen KILLEN and GILLEN were held blameless, and Capt. WILSON, who had but a moment previously been very highly complimented by a civilian who had made an accusation against an officer, was instructed to continue his search for the burglar.

HOW IT IS MANAGED IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Mr. PETER NUGENT, of No. 146 East Thirty-fifth-street, porter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, made oath that on the afternoon of Dec. 31, after he had been chastised by three ruffians in Spring-street, Patrolman JAMES DODD seized one of the assailants, but did not make an arrest. Mr. NUGENT, accompanied by his wife, was near the Anson House, when an ill-spoken person saluted him, and demanded whither he was bound; he replied, "It's none of your business," and was at once assaulted; he shouted for police aid, and Officer DODD hastened to assist him, but did not arrest the ruffians. Mr. ANSON, landlord of the Anson House, corroborated foregoing testimony, but could not say that the officer had laid hands on either of the ruffians. Officer DODD'S statement is that when he reached the scene he separated the party; that as Mr. NUGENT made no complaint at the moment, he did not know whom to arrest; and that while he was making inquiry the outlaws escaped. Policeman JOHN J. KENNEDY testified that subsequent to the assault Officer DODD pursued and strove to capture the gang. Mr. ANSON, being recalled, further swore that he heard Officer DODD bid the ruffians run, they being walking at the time. This testimony closed the case, leaving the Commissioners under the impression that their officer, being "in with" the gang, had connived at their escape. This officer's removal is as sure as sunrise.

MENDICANT RESORTS TO VIOLENCE.

Patrolman ELIJAH SPENCER, of the Eleventh Precinct, was brought into difficulty by a beggar, who, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., entered Mr. AARON ROSENTHAL'S place of business and solicited a gift from Mr. ROSENTHAL'S son, JOHN, and on the boy's replying that in his father's absence he was not authorized to give money to the beggar, the latter went to the sidewalk and broke a large pane of glass in the show-window. Thereupon young ROSENTHAL sought Patrolman SPENCER and requested him to arrest the offender, but the officer did not comply with the request. Such was the accusation of ROSENTHAL. Young ROSENTHAL appeared in Trial Chamber and testified that the officer asserted that it was not his duty to arrest the man, as he was not drunk. Officer SPENCER, in defence, swore that the boy informed him that glass had been broken by a drunken man, and that a man walking down the street was that man; he found the person indcated to be quite sober, and therefore he could not but suppose it a case of mistaken identity. Commissioner BERGEN—"You should have gone to the man and asked why he had broken the window, and you then could have ascertained whether the boy had been mistaken." It is probable that the board will reprimand the officer for lack of vigilance.

ONE OFFICER PAYS THE FINE OF TWO.

A wrangle between two patrolmen in the public room of the Spring-street Police-station terminated very harmoniously in Trial Chamber. Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON, the complainant, informed the Police Board that at 5 P. M. roll-call on the 1st inst., Patrolman FRANCIS MARTIN struck Patrolman JAMES KIERNAN on the head with his baton, and KIERNAN retorting with his batton with interest, the Captain immediately imprisoned both officers. Both defendants confessed guilt on appearing in Trial Chamber, and President ACTON desirous of ascertaining to what punishment they would willingly submit, inquired of MARTIN what fine, in his opinion, ought to be imposed upon KIERNAN, when MARTIN replied that probably a trivial fine should be inflicted upon both. President ACTON—"Well, KIERNAN, how many days shall we 'dock' MARTIN?" Officer KIERNAN (whose head had been neatly patched by a surgeon)—"Perhaps you had better let him up. President ACTON—"Well, we will accept your suggestion, and fine you sufficiently to cover the offences of both."

CIVILIANS ASSAULTED BY OFFICERS.

On the 3d inst., Mr. JOHN T. DUFFY, conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, appeared before Chief Clerk HAWLEY, and made the following affidavit: "During the last week of December, while I was on the first down-trip in the morning, two policemen entered my car, and when near Fifteenth-street I demanded their fare. One of these policemen, whose number is 995, and who was in liquor, refused to pay the fares, when the other officer paid, and Policeman No. 995 then seized me, and the other officer interfered; a struggle ensued, and both officers fell to the floor. During this struggle Policeman No. 995 had his hand on his pistol, and seemed disposed to use it. There were in the car ladies, whom this encounter alarmed very much." The complainant not appearing on Wednesday, the Commissioners accepted Officer MITCHEL DEAN'S statement, which was a general denial. He added that he had neither paid nor ageeed to pay DUFFY a dime to absent himself from trial chamber.

MARGARETHA SAUER, of No. 265 William-street, who, on the evening of the 2d instant was walking at a quick pace through Park-street, was seized by Officer HUGH MCCAFFERTY, and according to her affidavit before the Police Board, the officer tore her sleeve from her dress, knocked her to the pavement, and addressed her with obscene and profane epithets. On confronting Officer MCCAFFERTY, before the Commissioners, Mrs. SAUER swore that he was not the man.

Mr. WM. HARRIS, of No. 8 Walker-street, accused Patrolman CHARLES MCDERMOTT of assaulting him on the afternoon of the 1st instant, as he was coming from a Church-street billiard-saloon; but at trials, on Wednesday, he failed to appear to substantiate his affidavit, and the charge was dismissed.

WHAT CAME OF CROSS-QUESTIONING A CAPTAIN.

Patrolman BRADLEY, of the Fifth Ward, was brought to trial for using disrespectful language to his superior officer. Officer RICHARD FIELD testified that in the sitting-room of the Leonard-street Police-station, Officer BRADLEY said that he would make the Fifth Ward too hot for Capt. PETTY and DICK FIELD, coupling profanity with the remark. Officer FIELD, under police rules, was constrained to report this language to the Captain, and the latter at once summoned the officer into his private room. There he modified his words. In presence of the Police Board, Capt. PETTY and Sergt. ROBBINS corroborated Officer FIELD'S testimony; and Patrolman BRADLEY might have escaped with loss of one day on the pay-rolls, had he not by severely cross-questioning the Captain and demanding why he visited Canal-street dens in pursuit of the patrolmen of the Fifth, wrung from the Captain the following statement: "I never enter these places except on police business; detailed Officer FIELD and myself went to the "Evening Star" in search of iron that had been stolen; told the female that keeps the place that if she did not prevent her girls from exposing themselves in the windows I would close her doors and take her girls to the station-house; I here ascertained that Officer BRADLEY had a female in the house." President ACTON—"BRADLEY, get a wife; we'll punish you severely, now, for disrespectful language to your superior officer." Commissioner MCMURRAY intimated that the fine might be ten days.

BROOKLYN TRIALS.

President ACTON remarked to a patrolman who had been found in a dram-shop, that "this is the season in which the thieves will expect to be most successful in the commission of burglaries, robberies and murders; and that if these outrages occur through the inattention of officers, the Brooklyn press will have reason to resume their howl about the Metropolitan Police." The recent appointment of ten roundsmen to watch the patrolmen of Brooklyn has resulted in calling to Trial Chamber from twenty to thirty defendants weekly; and the charges against the officers show conclusively that the journals of Brooklyn have had reason to complain of police inefficiency. Twenty-five charges were heard, on Wednesday, against the following-named officers: Oliver H. Smith, Forty-fourth; David C. Carver, Forty-second; Henry W. Higgins, Forty-fifth; William H. Dakin, Forty-fourth; James A. Eden, Forty-fourth; Benjamin W. De Clue, Forty-fourth; Johnson W. Carey, Forty-second; Daniel Hoppin, Forty-sixth; Gottleib Herrschoff, Forty-sixth; Horiah C. Cox, Forty-third; Edward Riley, Forty-first; Edward E. Lennon, Forty-eighth; John J. Ward, Forty-eighth; John Nolan, Forty-eighth; Nathaniel McNamara, Forty-eighth; Fletcher P. Smith, Forty-ninth; Peter J. Barry, Fiftieth; Thomas J. Smith, Fiftieth; Thomas Johnson, Forty-third, and Charles Smith, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. Several of the above-named defended two charges each, and the gravest of the offences alleged were drinking liquor on New-Year's day. The majority of the charges were that the officers had been found off post, in liquor-stores and other places, thus leaving their respective sections of the city unguarded. But because so many policemen, as has been shown since the appointment of roundsmen to watch them, have habitually neglected their duty, is that, ask the Commissioners, reason why the Brooklyn press should insist that Brooklyn, with area as large as that of New-York, should support only three hundred officers, while New-York requires eighteen hundred and sixty?

Mr. LEWIS GALL, of No. 198 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, complained that, at 10 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 31, while he was walking from the South Ferry up Atlantic-street, Patrolman ALFRED SMITH struck him, kicked him several times, and used abusive and profane language. It appeared on trial that, in what Commissioner BERGEN characterized as very bad taste, Mr. GALL had been guilty of committing a nuisance in a hall-way, and that the officer had remonstrated; but it was not shown that he did anything but thrust Mr. GALL from the place. The Commissioners treated the complaint with a degree of levity. Mr. GALL was content to let the matter drop if they would, and the officer went home rejoicing.

### LAW REPORTS.

#### Negligence—Important to Employers and Employes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JAN. 11.

Before Justice Joseph F. Barnard and a Jury.

*William Twomley vs. Jeronimus S. Underhill.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the illegal and hasty acts of the defendant under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was a rigger, and as such was in the defendant's employ. Plaintiff's testimony tended to show that while he was in the act of loading a truck with heavy iron clamps, the defendant came along and hurried the men, who started the truck instantly; that the vehicle ran against a building and some of the clamps were thrown off the truck. At that time plaintiff was in a stooping posture, some of the clamps fell on him, thus injuring and crippling him for life. He further testified that he did not think the truck a proper one for such heavy work, and that the accident was caused by reason of the men starting the truck so suddenly in obedience to the remarks of the defendant, that they were to hurry up the work.

When the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff was equally well informed with his employer, the defendant, as to the risk and danger attending the act which produced the injuries complained of. He argued at length the point that there was a distinction between the necessary risks incident to a business which were assumed by an employe and the risks arising from defective and faulty machinery, &c., for which the employer was liable. He further insisted that there was no evidence in the case to show that the accident occurred through the action of the defendant in hurrying and urging the men, knowing the truck to be insufficient.

The Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to connect the accident with the insufficiency of the truck. He said the accident occurred through the negligence (if any) of his co-employes in running the truck against the wall. He could not consider it negligence in an employer to hurry up his workmen. This was independent of the principle that an employe takes the risks consequent on his employment. He should grant a nonsuit, but would give twenty days to plaintiff to make a case.

Mr. H. L. Clinton for plaintiff; Mr. John Sedgwick for defendant.

#### The Death of Elijah F. Purdy—Adjournment of the Courts—Resolutions, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 11.

At the conclusion of the day's business in this court yesterday, the Chief-Justice directed that the court be adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M., and further, that the following preamble and resolution, which speak for themselves, be entered in the clerk's minutes.

*Whereas*, By the recent demise of ELIJAH F. PURDY, one of the Supervisors of this county, the city has lost a vigilant guardian of its rights, and society a member constantly devoted to its best interests; his friends a sincere and devoted friend, his family an attached parent, and mankind one who was equally exalted by the excellence of his head and heart;

*Resolved*, That this court do adjourn until Monday the 15th inst., to enable its officers and the friends of the deceased to attend his funeral to-morrow, the 12th inst.

Parts I. and II. of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court, General Term, both Trial Terms of the Common Pleas, all the branches of the Marine Court, and the Superior Court, General Term, have adjourned out of respect to the memory of Supervisor Purdy, and for the purpose of enabling his friends to attend the funeral.

#### Trover and Conversion—A Suit About Gold.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—JAN. 11.

Before Justice Jones and a Jury.

*Henry Hamon vs. Arthur Gentil.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover of the defendant the value of $4,000 in gold and $3,500 in checks on the Bank of North America. He alleged that in February, 1864, he, plaintiff, being unable to attend to business, employed the defendant to deposit the $4,000 in gold in the bank for him, and, at about the same time he gave checks to the amount of $3,500, which he, defendant, was to use in the purchase, in plaintiff's name, of certain stocks. He further averred that defendant never deposited the gold as directed, and never used the checks in the purchase of stock on his account, but that on the contrary he converted the whole to his own use. The trial, which occupied two days, was concluded yesterday. There was much conflict of testimony. The defendant produced witnesses who testified that the money was given to him for the sole purpose of speculating in gold and stocks on the plaintiff's account, and that he, defendant, lost the whole in speculations of that character. The jury, after a long absence, returned to court with a verdict of $6,787 50 for the plaintiff, that being the estimated value of the gold at the time it went into the hands of the defendant, with interest. There being so much uncertainty about the checks, they were disregarded by the jury.

For plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Spencer; for defendant, Mr. F. H. B. Bryan.

#### Cruelty on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

*The United States vs. Enoch W. Peabody.*—On the complaint of Amos Richards, one of the crew of the ship *Neptune*, running between this port and Liverpool, Enoch W. Peabody, the master of the vessel, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner. The charge is for cruelty, in beating and abusing the crew and passengers on the voyage here. The complainant Richards was so badly beaten as to have lost the use of his arms. The Commissioner held the defendant to bail in $3,000 to await examination, which is fixed for Wednesday next.

#### Negligence of Car Drivers — Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

*Shields vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company.*—The action was brought to recover damages occasioned by the alleged wilful carelessness of one of the defendants' drivers. The complainant set forth that on the 21st of October, 1865, the said driver so negligently and wilfully ran his car against two of the plaintiff's horses and his two carts, as to greatly injure the animals and ruin the carts. The jury, after hearing the testimony, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $292.

#### Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Justice McCunn.

Maria Grosz, executrix, &c., *vs.* John H. Pape; motion granted. Gustavus Siede *vs.* Charles Kalman; motion granted. Bradish Johnson *vs.* Roderick W. Cameron; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Justice Sutherland.

George W. Palfrey *vs.* Abby A. Palfrey; memoranda for counsel. Decree wanted.

#### Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

James Quin was indicted for having been accessory to a burglary committed at the store of Messrs. Cohen & Posner, No. 393 Broadway, on the night of the 13th December last. When arrested Quin was found to have secreted on his person some fancy scarfs and three meerschaum cigar-holders, answering to the description of the kind of goods taken from the store burglariously entered, and this fact, connected with the other that he was seen prowling around in the neighborhood of where the crime was committed, were the only ones connecting him with the burglary. Mr. SPENCER, for the defence, endeavored to prove an *alibi*, which went to show that the prisoner was insensibly drunk during the night in question, and accounted for the prisoner having the articles upon his person by stating that he had received them from others who might have been the parties concerned, but that he himself was innocent of all connection with the burglary more direct than this.

Mr. Bedford, for the prosecution, spoke at considerable length, having first severely handled the witnesses for the defence, concluding by impressing upon the jury the importance of the danger to life and property arising out of the existence of the bands of burglars infesting the city for some time, and of the determination of the officers of justice to use every effort to break up these gangs and make every exertion compatible with the law to procure their members summary punishment.

Judge Russel, also, in addressing the jury, adverted to the serious nature of these offences, of which so many were coming before him daily, calling upon them, however, if they failed to connect the prisoner with the crime charged against him, to give him the benefit of their doubt. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to five years in the State Prison.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Antoine Carette was charged with stealing wearing apparel and jewelry from Ann Beance, of No. 1[illegible] Wooster-street, on the 29th December last. The prisoner was sent to the House of Refuge.

Thos. Burke pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary on the premises of Abraham Cohen, No. 84½ Baxter-street, on the night of the 28th of December. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Mills pleaded guilty to the charge made against him of having voted illegally on the 5th of December last in the Third Electoral District, by voting as Patrick Martin, at No. 17 City Hall-place.

The court, to give the prisoner an opportunity to bring witnesses as to character, deferred sentence till Saturday.

John Rogan, alias Grogan, pleaded guilty to stealing the sum of $140 from the person of John Carlton, of No. 130 Houston-street, on the 15th of October last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Thomas Booth pleaded guilty to the charge of having in his possession, on the 12th day of December last, a number of counterfeit bills of the Bank of Ocean County, N. J., and of having passed one of the same.

sentence was deferred to enable him to give proof previous good character.

THE DEATH OF SUPERVISOR PURDY.

Before the adjournment of the court District-Attorney Oakey Hall, Esq., offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in consequence of to-morrow having been designated by the county authorities for the funeral of the late Elijah F. Purdy, who was during six years an associate Justice of this court, the court will adjourn till the day succeeding. And this court in directing this entry desires to make record of the conscientious zeal, sympathetic purposes and urbane manner which ever attended his functions in this cotrt; as also of the sincere grief with which this court, its officers and the attending gentlemen of the bar, have heard of his death, so afflicting to his family and to the public interests.

His Honor Judge RUSSELL received the resolution, and ordered the same to be entered on the record, speaking at some length in terms of eulogy of the deceased. The court then adjourned till Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

## Court of Special Sessions,

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Another of those disgusting cases that hardly bear mention in a journal, was up for trial yesterday. The defendant, Fosdick Pratt, aged about sixty, had for seven consecutive Sundays annoyed the congregation of the John-street Church. He took good care that no man should see him, and hence a lady unwillingly had to become a witness against the wretch. He was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined fifty dollars. Within an hour of his sentence an application was made to the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings on the ground of a supposed defect in the complaint. In such cases Clerks of the Police Court should be very particular in making the charge, so that no flaw can be found on which to base an objection. This crime of indecency is on the increase, and every means should be taken to check it with as little exposure as possible.

THE IDENTITY OF A NEGRO.

On the trial of Aaron Waterford, charged with the larceny of a tub of butter, valued at $23, the novel defence was set up that one negro was so like the other, when the question of identification was at issue, no woman being could, with any conscientious scruples, be sure of "which was which," if two were together. George W. Hoskins, the complainant, said he kept a butter-store at No. 296 Washington-street. Looking out of his office, he saw the tub move mysteriously down in front of the door, without any apparent agency. He stepped out to see into this new phase in spiritualism, and, about half a block off, he saw the prisoner with the tub on his shoulder. He ran after prisoner and caught him by the collar, when he immediately dropped the tub so that it should fall on his toes. It did'nt, and he held on to him, and the hold only released when the prisoner tried to chaw his hand up. When released, he fled as fast as he could with the colored man that was in his company. Counsel claimed that there was a mistake in the identity. Complainant said there was none.

Guilty—penitentiary six months each.

UNPLEASANT.

Josephine Weeks was found guilty a long time ago of keeping a house of bad repute, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary. Her counsel appealed the case, and the appeal being sustained, she gave bail and was liberated. Months have passed since then, and the case has never reached the Supreme Court to be reviewed. The gentleman who gave bail for Josephine speaks on the appeal, surrendered her yesterday, when she was raised by Faye. He rushed over and arrested the two Prendergasts, but their associates escaped. They were searched when taken to the station-house, but neither watch or chain was found on either. Guilty;

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1866.


## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7 o'clock, HORSESHOE ROBINSON, YANKEE JACK, and THE IRISH DOCTOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO; Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, T. Placide, C. W. Clarke, Mr. Walcott, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Haden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE, and HANDY ANDY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. "WHITE FARM, or the ASSASSIN STEWARD." Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 12, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 7¾, TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, De Cordova's Lecture. MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. Mr. SUMNER presented a petition in favor of universal suffrage. Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue. A proviso was offered by Mr. SUMNER, to the effect that no person should be appointed who had not taken the oath prescribed by Congress. After some debate, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was passed. A joint resolution was introduced and ordered to be printed, in relation to the three months extra pay of officers of volunteers when mustered out of service. A resolution was adopted respecting the marching of United States troops through Mexican territory to Arizona. A bill was reported to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence. A debate ensued on the appointment of Provisional Governors. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, made a long and able speech on the effect of the war on the status of the Southern States. At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON's remarks, Mr. HOWE obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the credentials of Messrs. FARROW and KENNEDY, as members from South Carolina, were presented and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A resolution was adopted asking for information as to the amount of money expended in the Philadelphia Navy-yard since its establishment. A bill was reported making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867. A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Territory of Utah between Nevada and the adjoining Territories. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill proposing an additional tax on cotton. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, making an appropriation to improve the barbor of Chester, Penn. An interesting debate then ensued upon the bill to extend the suffrage in the District of Columbia by striking out from all laws and ordinances the word "white." Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, argued against the bill, asserting that the Government of the United States was a white man's government only. He was replied to by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois. The House then adjourned.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were favorably reported: The Rochester Arsenal Bill; the bill for an Assistant District-Attorney in Niagara County; to amend the Metropolitan Police Act, by providing for patrolmen in Richmond County; also for admitting to bail parties arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday nights. The following bills were noticed: Bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Association of Exempt Firemen; to incorporate the National Warehouse and Security Company; to provide for submitting to the people the question as to whether there shall be a convention to amend the State Constitution. Among the bills introduced were the following: For the consolidation of the Buffalo and Washington and Sinemahoning Railroad Companies; to incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company; to amend the charter of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company; to extend the time of the Justice and Clerk of the Eighth Judicial District in New-York to Jan. 1, 1869. Mr. LENT called up his resolution requesting of the Croton Aqueduct Board information as to the feasibility of an underground railway under Broadway, New-York, and it was adopted.

In the Assembly notice was given of the following among other bills: To amend the Metropolitan Paid Fire Department Act; to increase the rates of legal advertising; to reduce the fees of Surrogates and the expense of administering the estates of deceased persons; to regulate the sale of leaf tobacco; to regulate freight and travel on the Long Island Railroad; to amend the Excise Laws; for the protection of planting oysters in Queens County; to confirm the title to real estate acquired through conveyance of an alien. Among the bills introduced were the following: In relation to public holidays; to increase the compensation of the Justices of the Sessions of Kings County; relative to Justices of the Peace, Brooklyn; to facilitate the transportation of way freight on railroads of this State, and to regulate the prices thereof; in relation to the payment of moneys to drafted persons; for the better regulation of the sale of beer and other malt liquors; to prevent gas companies from charging rent on metres; to prevent non-residents from holding stands in public markets. A resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill paying bounties to volunteers enlisting prior to 1863 was adopted.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The *Episcopal Recorder* learns that Mr. JAY COOKE has made a princely New-Year's present to the Divinity School, in the offer of eight acres of land, in an admirable location near Cheltenham, together with an endowment of money which will make the whole donation equal to $50,000, on condition that the school shall be transferred to that place, and that additional funds shall be secured which, with the proceeds of the sale of the present valuable property in West Philadelphia, will be sufficient to erect all the buildings which will be needed for the school and for the residences of the Professors.

Some of the oil companies of Pennsylvania make a deplorable exhibit to the Auditor-General. The law requires them to assess their stock at a valuation so that the tax can be adjusted. The same stock which a few months ago was represented by the directors to be cheap at ten dollars per share, is now valued by the same directors at *five* cents per share, and at this last assessment many of the taxes are computed and paid.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says that an order from the department headquarters was about to be promulgated mustering out of the service a large number of regiments doing duty in Texas. The list has not been made known, but it was believed to include about 12,000 troops—all but three regiments.

Mr. HENRY H. DOANE, a coal operator and Superintendent of the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men on Wednesday night, while on his way to his home in Pottsville, Penn. The murder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottsville. No arrests have been made yet.

Resolutions were introduced in the Maine Senate yesterday forenoon, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, demanding that JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the principal traitors among his late colleagues in rebellion, ought to be brought to immediate trial, and speedy and exemplary punishment for their most odious crimes inflicted.

A special from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "Gen. SHERMAN has written a private letter to a prominent gentleman now in this city, in which he takes strong grounds against any interference in the Mexican imbroglio."

Mr. JACOB R. HANESLING, a distiller, doing business in Elm-street, Newark, was terribly scalded yesterday by falling into one of his own vats while showing one of his friends through the distillery. He is not expected to recover.

THOMAS S. PICKETT was murdered in his house, six miles from Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst., by a party of negroes. They also wounded two of his daughters.

CHRISTOPHER BERGER was arrested yesterday in Philadelphia for the murder of Miss MARY L. WATTS in Germantown last Saturday.

### LOCAL NEWS.

The case of JOHN CRILLEY, Administrator, &c. *vs.* The Brooklyn Ferry Company, which has been on trial for the last three days in the Superior Court, Part II, before Chief-Justice ROBERTSON and a jury, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed $5,000 from the company, as administrator of the goods, chattels, &c., of his son HUGH CRILLEY, who was drowned on the 13th of June, 1864. The action was brought under the statute which limits the amount in such cases to $5,000. It was avered in the complaint that the ferry company had been guilty of negligence in running their boat, known as the *Nebraska*, over a row-boat in the East River, in which HUGH CRILLEY, deceased, and one GORMAN were at the time rowing down the stream. Young CRILLEY was drowned, and his body was not recovered until about a week after. The testimony on the part of the defendants tended to show that both deceased and his companion were panic-stricken when they saw the ferry-boat close upon them; that they threw away their oars and plunged into the water. GORMAN, being a good swimmer, was saved, and the other one lost his life. The fact that the row-boat was not upset, or in any material respect harmed, as proved by defendants, induced the jury to believe that if the two men had remained in the boat no life would have been lost, hence that the negligence was not entirely on the part of the pilot of the ferry-boat.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a number of prisoners having pleaded guilty, the balance of the day was consumed in the trial of JAMES QUIN for burglary on the premises of Messrs. COHEN & POSNER, No. 393 Broadway. Mr. SPENCER, for the prisoner, made a most ingenious defence of great length, and was in turn followed by Mr. GUNNING BEDFORD for the people, the case closing with a verdict of guilty from the jury, and the sentence of the court that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison for five years. OAKEY HALL, Esq., handed in a resolution that the court stand adjourned until Saturday morning, that the officers thereof and the gentlemen of the bar might tender their respect to the memory of Supervisor PURDY, by attendance at his funeral. The resolution was acceded to by Judge RUSSELL, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Nearly all the civil courts in the city adjourned yesterday afternoon over to Monday next, for the purpose of enabling the friends of the late ELIJAH F. PURDY to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Justice BALCOLM will sit at the Chambers of the Supreme Court this morning for the purpose of hearing *ex parte* motions, but no calendar will be called in this or any other civil court to-day.

Officer BROMER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, was shot through the leg yesterday morning, while endeavoring to capture a burglar in South Sixth-street, Williamsburgh. A private watchman named WALTERS fell from the top of a fence while in pursuit of the burglar, and broke his leg. The burglar escaped.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and gave bonds to preserve the peace against Mr. HENRY A. CRAM, who had had him arrested for a threatened assault. Mr. STEVENS made an affidavit denying the receipt of any letter from Mr. CRAM.

ENOCH W. PEABODY, master of the ship *Neptune*, running from this port to Liverpool, was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner STILWELL, charged with cruel treatment of the crew and passengers. The Commissioner held him to bail in $3,000, to await examination.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner LYNCH on the body of WM. H. RUSS, who attempted to kill Miss FANNY DAYTON, of Brooklyn, and afterward shot himself. Three witnesses were examined, but it appeared that none of them actually saw the shooting. The jury rendered a verdict of *felo-de-se*.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS was yesterday convicted in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of JOHN KEEVY. It appeared that the parties met in a grocery-store in Classon-avenue, when they quarreled, and MATTHEWS, who had a gun in his hand, shot KEEVY, killing him almost instantly.

The old English sport of fox-hunting was inaugurated at the Union Trotting Course, Long Island, yesterday. Some half-dozen foxes were run down and killed in good style, though of course the sport lacked the exciting elements of daring horsemanship, thorough bred horses and scarlet coats.

Last evening A. POTTER, Esq., delivered a highly interesting lecture on "Labor the Source of Wealth," at the lecture-room of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, being the sixth of the course on the currency, resources and indebtedness of the United States.

The flint glass works of Mr. AUGUSTUS THIERY, in Delavan, near Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on stock and building will amount to $10,000.

Gold receded yesterday to 138¼, and closed heavily. Government securities were strong in price and in good request. Railway and miscellaneous stocks were pressed on the market and declined materially. Produce and merchandise were in rather more request. Flour, Pork, Lard, Dressed Hogs, Cotton and Tallow were quoted firmer. Wheat, Corn, Eggs and Petroleum were cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

## Our Army in Time of Peace—Senator Wilson's Bill.

The object of the maintenance of large standing armies by the governments of Europe is to protect monarchs against each other's ambitions and against their own subjects. In this fortunate country, the government is neither in peril from neighboring powers nor from its own citizens. We have had one civil war, it is true, in which a large army was required; but that war was altogether exceptional in its origin and nature. The existence of a standing army would not have prevented it, and it cannot be proposed to guard against future revolutions by the maintenance of a great, permanent military force. Not to speak of its antagonism to the theory of our government and the genius of our institutions and people, it would be utterly frivolous in itself.

We require a limited military organization in the United States for but two purposes—the first, to form an organized nucleus or trained and skilled body for the forces of the nation to rally around if, in any case, the aggressions of any foreign Power should compel us to go to war; and the second, to restrain the savages who exist upon our frontiers and the plains of the West. As for what is called the maintenance of public order, *that* is attended to by the public itself. It is true it is not impossible that the government may have to give some attention to this for a time in the Southern States. There *may* arise difficulties between the two races there. But even these would only be local, and would, in any event, require but a small military force from the General Government. Beside, it would be preposterous to maintain a large standing army in the South out of fear of such a contingency.

As part of our permanent system of defence against aggression, troops are required for the garrisoning of forts and guarding of harbors upon our immense frontier—along the Atlantic Coast, from Passamaquoddy Bay to Key West—along the Gulf Coast, from Fort Taylor to Brownsville—along the Pacific seaboard—along the Rio Grande and the Canadian line—along the Lakes and our northernmost line. Yet, after all, no great number of men is required for this great work. An artillery company and a few infantry soldiers is all that is necessary in most instances; and the small size of our army before the war attests how small a force is really requisite for frontier defence.

In the Indian service, we believe our difficulties will be the less the fewer soldiers we have for it—although it does not follow that to have no soldiers is to have no difficulties. But our experience has proved that Indian troubles (so-called) are most frequent, while or where we have the largest bodies of troops posted in their midst.

Laying aside for the moment constitutional and economical considerations altogether, we are opposed to the retention of a large army. The government itself and our leading military men are opposed to it. Nothing gave more satisfaction to the country, nothing tended more to increase popular confidence in Gen. GRANT, than the promptitude with which he set about the reduction of the army upon the close of the war. And when the Secretary of War, in his recent report, proposed the reduction of our military establishment to fifty thousand men, at at an annual expense of less than thirty-four millions of dollars, it was generally agreed that the force was ample for all purposes in a period of peace.

As Chairman of the Military Committe, of the Senate, Mr. WILSON has introduced a bill for the establishment of our army on a peace basis. It provides that the military force of the United States shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act—which latter clause has no great practical scope. The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies, each company of forty-eight privates, with power to increase the latter to eighty-two, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. We need not here enter into the other details of the bill as it has been drawn up; but we believe that in the main they are approved by our highest military authorities.

By this bill our infantry force, officers and men, will amount to nearly fifty thousand in number, and with the artillery and cavalry, we shall have an army of something like seventy-five thousand.

We suppose that the estimate of fifty thousand made by the Secretary of War included, not alone the infantry, but all arms of the service, and all the forces that are included under the term "military establishment." If so, we at once pronounce, and the country will at once pronounce in favor of Secretary STANTON's army as against that of Senator WILSON. A force of fifty thousand men we believe to be abundant and superabundant. The smaller number is all-sufficient for all temporary purposes, so far as can be seen; and the smaller number, if the regiments are properly organized, furnishes just as good a military nucleus for the nation in the event of foreign war as the larger. In an economical point of view—and this is a point of view which the people will not cease to regard—the difference is not a slight one. It is a difference of tens of millions of dollars in our annual taxation; and the greater burden, though it can be borne, is one which nobody is willing to bear.

We trust that Mr. WILSON's bill will be fully discussed and examined in both Houses of Congress. And we trust it will not be established into law until its estimates approach those of the Secretary of War.

OUR COMMERCIAL CONDITION.—The annual circular of the Mercantile Agency presents a variety of interesting and most satisfactory figures and statements bearing upon the commercial condition of the country. We have not space to quote at length from the report, but we must find room for a portion of it. Mr. WYMAN, who is now one of the Managers of the Agency in New-York, is one of the ablest commercial writers on the continent. The following tabular statement represents the number of failures in business in the Northern States, with the liabilities, for each year since 1857 to the present time, inclusive:

| | Number. | Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Northern States...1857 | 4,257 | $265,818,000 |
| Total Northern States...1858 | 3,113 | 73,608,747 |
| Total Northern States...1859 | 2,959 | 51,314,000 |
| Total Northern States...1860 | 2,733 | 61,739,474 |
| Total Northern States...1861 | 5,935 | 178,632,170 |
| Total Northern States...1862 | 1,652 | 23,049,300 |
| Total Northern States...1863 | 495 | 7,899,000 |
| Total Northern States...1864 | 510 | 8,579,700 |
| Total Northern States...1865 | 530 | 17,625,000 |
| Average from 1857 to 1865 | | 76,473,000 |

Of the condition of the South the agency reports:

"That the progress toward a settled and permanent prosperity has been much greater than could be anticipated. Extensive preparations are being made for planting a large cotton crop. Many of the old established traders are still in business or desirous to be engaged therein, and if they are but treated with liberality and encouraged with confidence and support, it is believed that they will yet largely reduce the indebtedness to the North, incurred previous to the war. But to enable them to do so—indeed, to enable the country to recover the rude shock its commerce has received, needs the introduction of capital and confidence from the North. With a soil that needs only 'to be tickled with the hoe to blossom with the harvest,' with a sure market for a most profitable staple, there is no doubt of a great step onward by the South in the current year. In this view, judicious credits in that section cannot be amiss, provided they are granted only to those whose character and general standing entitle them to confidence."

## The St. Lawrence Route—A Question o Compensation.

Whenever the original promoters of the Reciprocity Treaty were hard pressed for argument they fell back upon the alleged advantages of the St. Lawrence route to the ocean. On that theme their eloquence and rhetoric were inexhaustible. They painted in brilliant colors the future of the West when it should have secured free and direct access to Europe, untrammeled by the delays, the transfers, and the charges incident to the routes established in this country. The Western grain-growers, it was said, would realize an immense and immediate saving, and the owners of late shipping were promised constant employment for their craft so soon as this new highway was opened to them. A Congressional advocate of the treaty became prophetic on the subject. "The free navigation of the St. Lawrence," the authorized report makes him to have said, "is only necessary to show us, in the Fall of every year, long lines of vessels seeking the Atlantic, through Canada, laden with Western produce, and in the Spring making their way back with foreign wares, and with the avails of profitable labor for nearly half a year." Even now the provincial agents dwell upon the prospect as the most tempting bait they can offer. Take them at their word, and you might imagine that the boon of their canal and river navigation has been an equivalent for the manifold losses and injuries we have suffered under the operation of the treaty. We desire in few words to show that what they persist in representing as an inestimable concession, has been and is practically worthless; and that upon this as upon every point connected with the reciprocity question, the United States has been a loser by the bargain.

In consideration of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, we gave to Canada the privilege of navigating Lake Michigan. That privilege the Canadians have turned to profitable account, to the serious detriment of our own shipowners. By way of exemplifying the degree in which the province has gained by admission to the vast inland sea which commands the commerce of our Northwestern States, we refer to the official record of the exports of Chicago and Milwaukee in the latter half of the year 1863:

| | American Vessels. | Canadian. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | $492,400 | $1,205,300 |
| Milwaukee | 128,074 | 1,129,783 |

Here is conclusive proof, we think, that so far as the carrying trade of Lake Michigan is concerned, the Canadians have availed themselves to the fullest extent of the privilege conferred by the treaty. The extent of their gains is the measure of our shipowners' loss, unless the latter have in their turn profited by the St. Lawrence navigation.

Let us divest the plea for the St. Lawrence of its poetry, and test the prophecies of the champions of reciprocity in the light of experience. Where, then, are the "long lines of vessels seeking the Atlantic, through Canada," of which poets sung and prophets dreamed? Where are the "avails of profitable labor" which were to reward our shipowners for throwing open the ports of Lake Michigan, and compensate us for loss under other heads of the reciprocity arrangement? Unfortunately we have no difficulty in arriving at an answer to both of these inquiries.

The statistics of foreign and domestic commerce, prepared under the direction of Mr. CHASE, as Secretary of the Treasury, show that during the seven years, from 1857 to 1863, inclusive, the actual entrances and clearances at lake ports, from and for European ports, through the St. Lawrence, were as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrances | 32 vessels, total 11,261 tons. |
| Clearances | 44 vessels, total 15,091 tons. |

Nor can it be said that the trade, small as it has been, is on the increase. Both entrances and clearances were more numerous in the earlier than in the later years; but a single vessel having cleared or entered in the fiscal year ending 1863. "The trade is not a permanent one in any sense," remarks the report. And it adds: "This practical neglect of the St. Lawrence River as an outlet to Western produce of the United States, under the circumstances controlling that route for the last four or five years, is particularly significant and decisive as to the channels this trade prefers." The fact has been publicly admitted by Mr. HOWLAND, at the time Finance Minister of Canada, and at present one of the missionaries sent by that province to convert the heathen of Washington. Notwithstanding the greatly increased production of cereals in the Western States, the quantity of wheat and flour which has reached tide-water through the St. Lawrence has been infinitesimal. Compared with the quantity passing through the Erie Canal, the St. Lawrence obtained in 1860 only 7.16 per cent.; in 1861, 8.26 per cent.; in 1862, 11.4 per cent. If to wheat and flour be added Indian corn, Mr. HOWLAND declares, the percentage will become still less favorable to Canada, "and the proportions will be still further reduced by bringing into the comparison the cereal products of the Western States, which are carried to tide-water by the several railroads converging at the Atlantic ports."

Thus it appears that the total Lake tonnage in and out by the St. Lawrence, in seven years, did not exceed two days' home business of any one of several Lake ports, and that the quantity of Western wheat and flour sent to tide-water by that river amounts barely to an appreciable fraction, compared with the quantity transported by American routes. From which we infer, firstly, that what has been done in respect to shipping, to and from Lake ports, has been by way of experiment, and that the experiment is a failure; secondly, that the benefits conferred upon Western farmers, as a compensation for the advantages granted to Canadian farmers, have no existence beyond the imagination of those who are concerned in the effort to renew the treaty.

These results are certainly not attributable to the absence of any effort on the part of Canada to draw trade through the St. Lawrence. The Legislature and the Executive have jointly endeavored to attract thither the export of breadstuffs and provisions from the Western States; but in vain. In their eagerness to accomplish the object, they have again resorted to a system of virtual discrimination as against American vessels, in obvious contravention of the spirit of that article of the treaty which confers upon us a right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, "as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean," "subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are, or may hereafter be, exacted of her Majesty's subjects. They have not avowedly established a discriminating scale of tolls and charges. The same species of cunning which enabled them to gain an advantage over the American importer, by changing the method of levying duties, prompted them to evade the requirement of the treaty in the matter of navigation by imposing upon vessels passing through the Welland Canal the full amount of tolls chargeable upon vessels using all the St. Lawrence canals to the ocean; the effect being to throw upon American vessels—the principal carriers through the Welland Canal—the main burden of this branch of the provincial revenue, and to give to British vessels, continuing the voyage to Montreal and Quebec, the amount of tolls otherwise chargeable for the use of the St. Lawrence canals. The American carrier, therefore, has been compelled to pay tolls for canals he rarely or never required, while the British carrier has availed himself of them in effect without charge.

The signal failure of the St. Lawrence route and its consequent worthlessness to the Western States, may be explained partly on commercial and partly on political grounds. Canada has confessed the fact of failure, and her late Finance Minister asserts that its chief cause "lies in the absence of sufficient competition among forwarders engaged in the St. Lawrence trade; in the financial relations between shippers engaged in the Western trade and the capitalists of New-York; and finally in the lower rates of ocean freights from New-York to Europe," occasioned by the greater competition at this port than is to be found at Quebec or Montreal. To these reasons should be added another, which no treaty, no legislation, no amount of competition among forwarders, no conceivable relations between shippers and capitalists can impair or annul. Nature has interposed obstacles which will forever make the St. Lawrence inferior in its facilities, and therefore in its value, to outlets afforded by our Atlantic cities. The ice excludes vessels from the St. Lawrence until after the demand for the Spring trade has been satisfied from other sources. And the dangers inseparable from the ice and currents of the Straits of Belle Isle, from the passage via Cape Race, and from perpetual fogs on the Grand Bank, are so many arguments against a route which is practically neglected by the very people who thrust its imaginary advantages upon our notice, as a potent consideration in behalf of reciprocity.

Politically, or rather nationally, all that is said by the Canadians puon this point amounts to very little in the judgment of the American people. The circumstance that the St. Lawrence runs through foreign territory, is governed by foreign laws, and controlled by foreign authority, is enough to prevent any noticeable degree of dependence upon its navigation. Commerce is not a thing of impulse; its arrangements are not the creation of negotiators, legislators, or treaties; its roots are deep in public confidence, and its offshoots thrive only when free from the peril of sudden interference. For this reason, then, above all the reasons arising out of the want of business competition, the route has been neglected, and it will be neglected so long as this reason has an existence. Whether there be another treaty or not, the Western trade will wisely shun a route which passes under the guns of a foreign fortress, and is exposed to the contingencies incident to our relations with another and a distant Power.

THE DEATH PUNISHMENT.—The execution at Newark on Wednesday of MORRIS ELLSWORTH, convicted of murder under what many would consider extenuating circumstances, suggests a comparison between the carrying out of the criminal laws in New-Jersey and other States and our own. There is no more solemn and awful spectacle than that of a fellow-creature standing in a court of justice, and passing as it were from the company of the living as the words of his sentence are pronounced. The man who before the utterance of those words was, though degraded, still of this world, becomes as one of the dead. His days are numbered and the remaining time of his consciousness is one long dying scene. We say this is so, but should rather assert that it should be so. Otherwise what becomes of the solemnity of the scene, and of what advantage is the warning to others like himself. In New-York the sentence of a prisoner to death appears to mean that he is not to be hanged. Such is the delay allowed before execution, whether owing to long postponement of the sentence at the time of its passage, or from the action of our courts of error, that the atrocity of the crime is forgotten and the fate of the criminal uncared for. And in many cases the whole efforts of the police and of the people's magistrates are rendered worthless by the ultimate commutation of a punishment which, when fixed upon, ought to be irrevocable.

We are not arguing for or against capital punishment; but we do say that where it is provided by the law and ordered by a court the intended consummation should be sure and swift. It is the failure of justice in this respect in our State that forms one of the reasons for the utter recklessness with which life is taken by rowdies and thieves. These classes know well that the State rarely hangs a man, although the law prescribes that punishment, and they treat accordingly the sin of murder as a very venial one, the consequences of which are not so heavy as they seem. If we are to retain the gallows among us, its presence should not be matter for ridicule; and if imprisonment for life or very long terms are to be substituted, those terms should not be shortened or made pleasant by kindness to the wolves of society, which is a terrible mistake, in that it is detrimental to the peace and security of the whole people.

In this connection we may add a word of commendation of Judge RUSSELL's evident determination to administer their just desserts to burglars and such malefactors. He will do good service in thus making burglary dangerous to operators in that line of business. We are sure that the stern rule of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States, can be made equally salutary in breaking up the wide-spread ramifications of crime in New-York.

## The Health Bill.

The new bill creating a "Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health" for New-York and Brooklyn, is now before the committee of the Senate. The only hope for the success of this grand reform against the worn-out bribery which will be employed to check it, is in the utmost publicity, so that no member can dodge voting on it, or oppose it, or take out its essential benefits, without every one of his constituents knowing all about his action. We intend to bring the full blaze of the press on every step of its progress through both Houses. It is necessary then, first, that the public should know its exact features. Its first great characteristic is its *freedom from political and party interests.* The Health Board is made up of four physicians, who have been in regular practice in the Metropolitan District for five years—one being from Brooklyn and three resident in New-York.

The names already mentioned for these important positions are those of our very first physicians, who have been serving gratuitously for two years in the "Hygienic Council," and who would sacrifice immensely greater pecuniary profits to accept these offices. They are men who have made a study of sanitary science, and are at the same time practical doctors. Their names are Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Dr. J. R. WOOD, Dr. ALONZO CLARK and Dr. THEO. L. MASON (Brooklyn.) No other and more trustworthy persons could have been selected: gentlemen of the highest characters, and in no way associated with partisan movements. Along with them, who may be said to constitute the scientific brain of the board, is associated the executive arm of the police, in the persons of four commissioners (these again in party connections equally divided.)

Further to secure this freedom from partisanship, the bill provides that any Sanitary member of the board who shall accept any municipal or political office during his term, shall be considered to have vacated his membership.

The board may appoint a Sanitary Superintendent and Inspectors, (not exceeding fifteen,) as well as clerks and servants. All the authority and power of the present Board of Health and of the Commissioners of Health and of the City Inspector and his department are exclusively conferred on the new board, without, however, interfering with the present duties and powers of the Police or the Croton Board, or Street Commissioner, or the board authorized to contract for street-cleaning. The power of making exact registries of births and deaths is also conferred upon them—a power hitherto held and never faithfully used by the City Inspector. This board also has a direct power to abate any public nuisance, whether in building, excavation, sewerage, ventilation, pursuit, matter or thing. It can also cause any building, vessel, premises, place or ground in a condition dangerous to the public health, to be purified, cleansed, altered or improved; or to be entirely removed or (if a building) to be closed up. And the expenses attending the execution of any orders shall be a lien on such building, or ground, or other property, and on the rents, and against lessees as well as owners. Their officials have beside power to arrest any persons violating their ordinances, the warrants of the board being of the same effect as those of a Justice or Judge.

The board is bound to furnish all needful information to the Health Officer and Commissioners of Quarantine of the port, and to coöperate with them to check disease and pestilence. It must also furnish all the local health authorities of the State with information useful to the public health.

In extraordinary emergencies (such as the approach of the cholera) they can take extraordinary measures and incur unusual expenses, but only with the written assent of five members of the board and of the Governor of the State.

A complaint-book will be kept for the public.

Engineer officers will at times be employed to report on specific districts and the improvements advisable for the public health. The Commissioners have charge also of all matters relating to adulteration of food and medicine.

The expenses are estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Secretary, not to exceed | $3,500 |
| 2. The Sanitary Superintendent | 5,000 |
| 3. Services of Sanitary Engineer | 5,000 |
| 4. Ten Inspectors, $1,500 each | 15,000 |
| 5. Clerk hire, say, | 10,000 |
| 6. Rent of offices, say | 2,500 |
| 7. Incidentals, Stationery, &c. | 5,000 |
| 8. Pay of Police force, (not increased,) | ...... |
| 9. Four Commissioners | 10,000 |
| 10. Four Police Commissioners | 2,500 |
| Total | $58,500 |

The old Board of Health cost annually $144,750, and actually accomplished nothing for the public health.

We observe that the Comptroller's estimate for the expenses of the City Inspector's Department for next year is $713,283. The street cleaning is contracted out for $500,000; so that the balance—namely, $213,283—must be about the sum intended for the departments which the future Board of Health will remove; the latter only proposing to spend some $60,000 for the same work.

The most desirable thing for Mr. SEWARD, as a Presidential aspirant, is to have the existing difference kept open. If it were closed, by the admission of the South with white suffrage, Mr. JOHNSON or Gen. GRANT would be the next President; if by admission with black suffrage, Mr. CHASE would be the inevitable candidate of the Republican party; but by keeping the question unsettled, Mr. SEWARD hopes to slip in as the compromiser of an otherwise irreconcilable difference.—*World.*

Dr. Blimber's dog *Diogenes* was always barking at another dog round the corner that he had never seen. In like manner the *World* barks at Mr. SEWARD, whom it only sees through its chronic prejudices. If the assassin's aim had been a little more sure—and the *World* expressed disappointment that it was not—what an opportunity for party expectoration would have been lost!

Through eight months of intense suffering, during one half of which period the chances of recovery, in his own case and that of his son, were largely against them, the *World* has been vindictive and vicious. Its pretexts for alarm are as far-fetched and strained as the article from which we quote. No man is more anxious than Mr. SEWARD to see "order reign." No man labors more unselfishly for adjustment and restoration. And no man is less a candidate for President.

CHEERFUL.—Mark Tapley, as our readers will recollect, was a character whose cheerfulness under difficulties and in the midst of doubts and uncertainties and troubles was worthy of all praise and imitation, and he has been universally accepted as a model in this respect. But he was a character of fiction. Now, truth is stranger than fiction, we all know; and certainly in our opinion Mark Tapley is not to be named with the actual personage whom we find referred to in the following advertisement, which we clip from the columns of a cotemporary:

FOR ADOPTION—A fine, cheerful, female infant, nine months old. Apply, &c.

Any infant whatever of nine months old which could be cheerful in view of the daily miseries of its existence—the washings and dressings, the stomach-aches and the teethings, the perils from pins, the perils from nurses, the trottings and joltings, and the ineffable silliness of the conversation which is daily addressed to it—is worthy of no small modicum of praise; and any female infant which could be cheerful in view of the present condition of the woman's rights question, and the prospect which it must have, even if it survives all the perils of infancy and youth, of growing up to enter upon that field of controversy—possibly to be hampered and oppressed, deprived of proper opportunities to earn an honest support, and in any aspect of the case given over to the tender mercies of fashion—threatened with crinoline, waterfalls and rats, and all the unknown paraphernalia which futurity has in store in its mysterious abysses for the array of the female sex—cheerfulness in view of all these things on the part of any female infant of nine months old strikes us with wonder.

But when we consider that this particular female infant is offered to the public for adoption; that it therefore knows nothing of a mother's care and love—is, in short, a waif thrown thus into the tender mercies of the world at large—when we think of all this, that such a one should have, even by a blunder, been described as cheerful, touches us with a sad pity. "Poor little thing," we cannot help thinking, "How little you know of your past, your present or your future! May some kind heart find you and receive you into such a home that your cheerfulness in life shall not be only a characteristic of your unconscious infancy!"

### School Election—A New Mode of Cheating Electors of Their Rights.

We have received the following communication from a thoroughly responsible resident of the Twelfth Ward. It details a scheme for filling a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, without the necessity of consulting the people, which has the merit at least of ingenuity. If the plan adopted to get Mr. LYON elected a trustee is to be declared lawful, it will be always competent for a retiring member to have the nomination of his own successor—whether a majority of the electors approve of the arrangement or not. We commend our correspondent's letter to the attention of those who are interested in the government of our city schools:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As it is the right of every citizen in New-York to know how certain tricks are practiced on our public schools, the following facts will be interesting to your numerous readers:

One year ago Mr. WALLACE J. BIRDSALL was elected School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward to serve for five years. Recently Mr. BIRDSALL removed to Kentucky, and previous to our last charter election wrote to a brother of his, residing in this city, to inform the proper parties that he wished to resign his seat in the Board of Trustees. His brother did not inform the proper parties, but did inform a person named CHAS. H. LYON, who had printed a few ballots with his name "to fill a vacancy," and succeeded in getting nineteen (19) votes in the fourth polling District in the Twelfth Ward. Mr. LYON was therefore seemingly elected to a vacancy that was not known to exist by the public, nevertheless he demands a seat in the board.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it just that an intelligent public should be thus denied the right of fair legislation by such scheming? If a vacancy exists (which in my *opinion does not*, according to our school laws) was it not due to the people of the Twelfth Ward that a proper notice should have been given, that a fair election could have been had to fill so important an office?

If such things can be tolerated it would lead to the most serious results. For example: any trustee could, on the eve of election, arrange with some one ambitious of political honors—but who could not go through the ordeal of an election—for a valuable consideration, to resign, thus enabling the party to obtain a few votes, by which he would have the same right to his seat as Mr. LYON has.

The vote of the Twelfth Ward for School Trustee at the last election stood thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Straiton (elected) | 1,734 |
| Morton Brock | 1,635 |
| Charles H. Lyon | 19 |

A TAX-PAYER OF THE TWELFTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

### Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The singing members of the French company gave a pleasant operatic entertainment at the Academy on Wednesday evening, when portions of HALEVY's opera of "L'Eclair," and the charming operetta of "Les Noces de Jeannette," by VICTOR MASSE, were given. The test was a severe one in such a house and before an audience of large proportions, but it was successful. Mlle. NADDIE has a light and agreeable voice, which she uses discreetly. In a smaller place its quality will be more conspicuous, and sufficient we doubt not for most purposes of comic opera. The lady is a good actress. M. ARMAND, the tenor, may improve on acquaintance. His voice is not large, nor is his manner impressive. Mlle. AYOSTO, being seriously indisposed, did not make her appearance. Mme. DE LUSSAN filled her *rôle* at short notice, and gave all the satisfaction that could be expected under the circumstances. The operetta was given with great spirit by Messieurs HARNDORFF and ROUSSEAU and CAMILLE ROUSSEAU.

The next performance of the company takes place on Saturday, when "La Ligne Droit" and "Les Domestiques Peints par Eux-mêmes" will be given.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new drama of "Henry Dunbar" will be repeated here to-night for the second time.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—The last of these very interesting entertainments took place last evening at the Academy of Music, which was again crowded in all the lower part. Mlle. PAREPA was in fine voice, and her selections were good and calculated to display her best qualities as a vocalist. Mr. MILLS played the "Somnambula" fantasie with even more than his usual brilliancy; also, a tarantelle by himself. Messrs. ROSA and LEVY repeated their best *morceaux* with effect, and Mr. ANSCHUTZ conducted the orchestra, which has really been a leading feature of musical attractiveness at these concerts, with that general skill which he alone possesses in every department of his art. In accompanying the voice or conducting a symphony he is equally good. His *repertoire* of music is large and interesting; popular too, but not hackneyed. A march by Mr. HOPKINS was one of the items offered last night. Mr. HOPKINS is an American writer, who needs the opportunity of hearing his own works, like every other young composer. There is nothing particularly fresh in the march, but it displays a good purpose in the bass. Mr. HOPKINS probably gained more by its performance than any one else.

SYMPHONIE SOIREES.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third symphony soirée takes place at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening next. Mlle. PAREPA, Mr. CARL WOLFSSOHN and the Liederkranz Society are the special attractions.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

## The Appointment of Commissioners in the Southern States.

## Speech by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the Position of the Southern States.

## Interesting Debate on Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

## Rumors in Regard to the New-York Collectorship.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE SLAVE STATES.

The Secretary of War, in response to the House resolution of the 8th inst., relative to the appointment of Commissioners under the act of Feb. 24, 1864, states that Commissioners were appointed in the States of Delaware and Maryland, and by the President's direction in other Slave States; and that the order of the President suspending further appointments in the absence of any limitation of time for making them in the act of Congress, was the reason for not appointing Commissioners in the other Slave States. He says that the necessity of providing for the payment of troops, and the pressing emergencies of the war, required all the funds furnished by the Treasury, and for that reason payments on awards were suspended. The President's direction, it is stated, remains unrevoked, and the necessity for the use of all available funds for the payment of troops and for supplies still continues. The accompanying statement of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. FOSTER shows that there have been filed with the Commissioners for Maryland 3,867 claims for compensation under the act, and that awards were made upon 786 claims, amounting to $230,750, of which but $6,900 had been paid. There were filed with the Commissioners for Delaware 114 claims, upon 43 of which awards were made, amounting to $11,833, none of which had been paid.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

A party of prominent gentlemen from New York, headed by Gen. STRONG, arrived here this morning, for the purpose of presenting the name of HENRY A. SMYTHE for Collector. Mr. DEPEW is also here, backed by a strong influence, and the name of Judge OLIN, of the Supreme Court for this District, is also presented; but the President to-day assured the above-mentioned delegation that he was in no hurry to make the appointment.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Negro Suffrage Bill continued to be the special order in the House to-day. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, speaking two hours against it, and Mr. FARNSWORTH in its favor. It grows more evident, especially since the caucus last evening, that the bill, if it passes at all, will strike out the word "white" and impose an intelligence qualification upon all classes. Mr. ROGERS' speech was remarkable chiefly for its electioneering platitudes, its flighty eloquence, and the very loose manner in which he quoted the scripture, the law and the classics. He was much interrupted by the other side of the House, but seemed to enjoy and bore all with excellent grace, but after a two hours' delivery the inexorable Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, objected to his going on, and Mr. ROGERS held his breath until he gets the floor again. He has the best pair of lungs in the House.

PENSION CLAIMS.

An immense number of claims for pensions to widows of soldiers have been rejected recently by Commissioner BARRETT, upon the ground that they do not come within the letter or spirit of the law. These claims are, however, of such a character as to merit the consideration of Congress, and whilst there is no legal right on the part of the claimants to receive the pension, the Commissioner recommends that they be paid nevertheless, under special enactment. Some of these claims may not be presented for years, and it is deemed unjust and improper to establish a precedent now, allowing the pension to commence from the date of the death of the soldier. The House to-day adopted the rule in this matter and fixed the date of the passage of the act of relief as the day on which the pension should commence to run.

THE COMMUTATION FUND.

The statement of the Provost-Marshal-General relative to the commutation fund, shows that there was on hand on Feb. 24, 1864, $7,439,035, since which time there has been received $10,438,529. The expenditures since Feb. 24, 1864, have been for procuring substitutes and recruits, bounties and premiums, $6,577,641, and for enrollments and drafts, $1,785,000, making an aggregate of $8,362,641. This sum includes $30,000 turned over to the Chief of the Bureau of Colored troops. The balance of the fund received since the act of Feb. 24 is therefore $2,075,888, leaving the total balance of the fund in the Treasury, subject to draft, $9,514,923.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

Secretary McCULLOCH was to-day in session with the Ways and Means Committee on the new Loan bill. He urges the recognition of foreign bondholders, and the majority of the Committee differ with him on this point.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The Senate to-day passed the bill giving the appointment of assistant assessors to the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the President, notwithstanding Mr. SUMNER'S opposition, based upon the fact that some of Mr. McCULLOCH'S appointees in the Southern States had not taken the test oath.

MR. WILSON'S ARMY BILL.

The army bill submitted by Mr. WILSON yesterday is not the one prepared by Gen. GRANT, and does not meet with the full indorsement of the Lieutenant-General. While most of its chief features will be adopted, Gen. GRANT will propose several material modifications.

THE CANADIAN EMBASSY.

The Canadian Embassy, headed by Hon. Mr. HARLEY, who come for the purpose of urging the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, arrived here this evening. They will find their object exceedingly difficult of attainment. Petitions from all quarters against the renewal of the treaty are pouring in.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTERS.

The rebel rioters of Alexandria, who killed one man and wounded several others in that city on Christmas day, are now on trial there by military commission. Two of the counsel for the defence have been excluded because they could not take the test oath.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, REVERDY JOHNSON made a very able speech, in reply to Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, on the question of the vitality of the seceded States. It was masterly in its logic and its citations, and very impressive and convincing in its delivery.

TRIAL OF SEMMES.

It is said the trial of Capt. SEMMES would have been commenced but for the absence of OCommodore WINSLOW, one of the most important witnesses.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAKER.

The *National Intelligencer* of to-day says: "We learn that the muster out of LAFAYETTE C. BAKER as a Brigadier-General was not in consequence of any dissatisfaction in the mind of the Secretary of War toward his zealous and skillful instrument, but in obedience to an express command of the President."

THE CASE OF PASCOE.

Our suggestion as to the sometimes injudicious intercession of men of influence in behalf of notorious criminals and convicted swindlers are well illustrated in the case of ISAIAH PASCOE, late master plumber in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, concerning whose recent pardon by the President some new facts have transpired. PASCOE was implicated in robberies of government material to the value of several thousand dollars, and was duly arrested and held to bail. Just before the day appointed for trial he concluded to plead guilty, as there was no chance for successful defence. He received a light sentence in consequence of having made full restitution and entering plea of guilty. He was taken to the Penitentiary, but within one month was pardoned, through the efforts and misrepresentations of certain Philadelphia politicians. It now appears that one of these very parties, a prominent law officer of the State, abstracted $700 from the amount PASCOE gave him to restore to the Treasury, and only paid it when formal demand was made on him by the law officers of the Navy Department.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held yesterday, at the rooms of the society in the Capitol. Hon. B. B. FRENCH presided. The officers of last year were reëlected and resolutions were adopted appointing a general meeting on the second Wednesday of January next, to exchange congratulations on the restoration of peace, and adopt measures for making the society a practically useful central organization; inviting State and county societies to send delegates to its fifteenth annual meeting; instructing the Executive Commitee to prepare and publish in advance some of the topics of discussion, and designate the day above-mentioned for the opening of a national exhibition of agricultural products, implements, textile substances, fruits, wines and woods. A resolution was also adopted bearing testimony to the estimable virtues and eminent business qualities of the late President of the society, WILLIAM BLACKSTONE HUBBARD, of Columbus, Ohio.

RESIGNATION OF COL. OLCUTT.

The Secretary of War yesterday accepted the resignation of Col. OLCUTT, which was tendered some two or three months ago. Col. OLCUTT has been engaged since 1862 in investigating frauds, preparing cases for trial and aiding in their prosecution. He has been one of the most efficient officers of the government and retires with the most honorable testimonials of faithful service. The unfinished business of his office in New-York is placed in the hands of Lieut.-Col. B. T. MORGAN, Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who has been on special service under Col. OLCUTT'S orders, for some time past.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, was among those admitted to practice in that court as an attorney and counsellor at law. Mr. JORDAN has long been an eminent member of the Ohio bar, but until to-day never made application for admission to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. The argument was concluded in No. 83, Bark *Springbok vs.* The United States; and No. 126, Steamer *Stephen Hart vs.* against The United States. Court adjourned till 11 o'clock mto-orrow.

DISHONEST CLERK.

To-day ANTHONY SHODER, formerly a clerk in the Treasury, arrived here in charge of an officer and was taken to the Court-house, when Judge FISHER committed him to prison. He is charged with abstracting over $30,000 in 5-20 bonds from the Treasury while he was employed as clerk. One of the employes of the Department was sent after him and followed him to Michigan, where he procured his arrest.

IOWA SWAMP LANDS.

The Interior Department has just issued to the State of Iowa a swamp land patent of upward of 30,500 acres. The Land Office is actively engaged in bringing the work to a close for that State.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BEN. HOLLIDAY'S overland coaches carried during the quarter ending with December last, 1,982 sacks of mail matter, weighing over 100,000 pounds.

RESIGNED.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, formerly of the Third Indiana Cavalry, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

THE MUSTER-OUT OF TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

On Saturday last an order was issued by Gen. GRANT for the muster-out of all volunteer forces now in Virginia. On Monday, in consequence of the passage of the House resolution on the military occupancy of the Southern States, it was suspended, but a dispatch from Richmond announces that the order is now being executed.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

The last plank of the scaffold near the eye of the dome of the Capitol was removed this evening, revealing the magnificent design in frescoe upon which for eighteen months past CONSTANCE BRAMSBY has been at work.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

Mr. WILSON introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution of inquiry calling for information as to what papers in this District are doing the government advertising. This is supposed to be leveled at the Democratic organ of this city.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

### Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia—The Bill Under Vigorous Discussion in the House—Scathing Speech of Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania—A Curious Provision in an Appropriation Bill—Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

Mr. BOYER, Democrat, from Pennsylvania, has just reannounced the Democratic principle that this is a white man's government. He is speaking on Mr. WILSON'S bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, which is the special order for to-day; and there are faces in the gallery that belong, without doubt, to the old *régime* of the District, which would have worshipped at the feet of JEFFERSON DAVIS and stabbed ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. BOYER is dogmatical, statistical, and sustains the illiberal cause of his friends with considerable force. But the intelligence of the people is growing too fast for the prosperity of these bigoted ideas of an exclusive white man's government, and without doubt a bill, based upon the standard of intelligence, will pass this Congress, which will give some blacks in this District the privilege of voting, and at the same time cut off a great many white men—white in the color of their skins only. I am curious to know how many of those who recently voted against *any* kind of negro suffrage would find themselves denied the privilege if they were required to read intelligently the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and yet that is most likely to be the condition of suffrage, both white and black, in this District hereafter.

I said in one of my dispatches, the other day, tha "polygamy" had been let alone for that day; but it is due to justice to say that the only practical point yet made on this business was passed on that day. It was the resolution of Mr. HAMILTON WARD, of New-York, which is designed to ascertain whether the non-execution of the Federal laws in Utah is owing to the fact that the Federal office-holders there are polygamists. That many of them are, is a fact well understood.

I have before me Mr. STEVENS' appropriation bill, making certain additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the current year. Among the items, I am a little surprised to find the following judicial proposition, neatly sandwiched between two items of appropriation, viz.:

*And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be tried by court-martial or military commission in any State or Territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered or commissioned or appointed in the military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies.

This will be readily recognized by many as the same in substance, as the famous "rider" to the Omnibus Bill of last session, and which caused its defeat, notwithstanding the eloquence of the lamented HENRY WINTER DAVIS. There will probably be little opposition to such a proposition now, but what is it doing in this appropriation bill? Perhaps some one better versed in legislative tactics can tell.

The reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as proposed by the same bill, will place it on such a basis as the importance and responsibility of its work demands. The features of the change are as follows:

One Commisioner, with a salary of $4,000.
One Deputy Commissioner, with a salary of $3,000.
One chief of the division of correspondence, embracing legal remedies, with a salary of $2,500.
One chief of the division of finance, embracing money and accounts, with a salary of $2,500.
One cashier in said division, with a salary of $2,500.
One chief book-keeper in the same, with a salary of $2,000.
One chief of the division of inspection, with a salary of $2,500.
One chief clerk, with a salary of $2,000.
One statistician, with a salary of $2,000.
Twenty clerks of class 4, 25 clerks of class 3, 40 clerks of class 2, 30 clerks of class 1, and so many female clerks, not exceeding 40 in number, as may be necessary, who shall receive the same salary allowed to other female clerks in the Treasury Department.
One chief messenger, with a salary of $1,000; 4 assistant messengers, with a salary of $840 each; and 6 laborers, with a salary of $600 each; and the officers, clerks and employes hereby authorized shall be in substitution for all the officers, clerks and employes now authorized and employed in the bureau.

MORGAN JONES, the member from the Fourth District (New-York,) representing the largest commercial interests in the country, made his first appearance to-day, having got through with the important doings of the New-York Board of Aldermen, of which he was President.

Secretary STANTON made his first appearance on the floor of the House this session, and from this it is inferred that the duties of the War Office are falling off; and because THADDEUS STEVENS chats with him on the sofa over there in the corner, it is further surmised that perhaps Mr. STEVENS is trying to make a radical of the honorable Secretary; if so, he has good material to work upon, and a good deal of work to do.

Since I have been writing Mr. BOYER has finished his speech, and Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, has delivered one on the opposite side, full of strong arguments in favor of abolishing the distinction of color, and of sarcastic hits at the fears of its opponents that negro suffrage must result in negro social equality.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Pennsylvania seems to have the floor on this subject to-day,) whose style of oratory is grandiloquent as well as eloquent, and whose deep bass voice fills the hall and makes forcible his arguments, is now speaking. "How dare you," says Mr. KELLY, "charge the negro with being ignorant when you shut the door of the school-house in his face?" and put with Mr. KELLY'S force and eloquence, it crushes his Democratic colleague, Mr. BOYER. Mr. KELLY goes on, and as he becomes more earnest, and more eloquent even, the galleries fill, until they are crowded with most attentive listeners, while every now and then both House and galleries are convulsed with meriment at the exceedingly vigorous sarcasm with which he flays his Democratic opponent. The latter struggles under it, rises to personal explanations, and corrections, makes them, and though apparently affable and placid is evidently growing nervous at the vigor of the attack. It is such a scene and debate as makes the halls of Congress attractive, and of which we have had too few for the gratification of the admirers of rhetorical eloquence, and too many for the good of the country, in times past.

CYMON.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Michigan against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of the Colored Baptist Convention, asking for universal suffrage, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors.

Mr. SUMNER offered a proviso, as an amendment, that no person shall be appointed to the office of Assistant Assessor without being required to take the oath required by act of Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the amendment as unnecessary; it was a proviso already embraced in a law of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which that officer admits the appointment of men to office in the South without complying with the requirement of the law.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the appointments referred to were made during the vacation of Congress; while he might not, perhaps, indorse the action of the Secretary in the matter, still he had confidence in his patriotism, and believed that in doing what he did he had acted as he thought for the best.

Mr. HOWARD said every appointment made without requiring the oath prescribed by law was an appointment in violation of law, and he thought the person so appointed could not be held responsible in law for the discharge of the duties of his office. He denied the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to dispense with the provisions of a law. It was not for him to alter laws passed by Congress. It would have better become him to have referred the matter to Congress, than to have undertaken to act on his own responsibility contrary to law. In saying this he had no intention to be disrespectful to the able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury. He merely intended it as an admonition.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it singular for the Senate to pass a law over again merely for the admonition of the Secretary of the Treasury. If it was desired to admonish the Secretary, a resolution ought to be passed.

Mr. SUMNER said he would accept the suggestion of Mr. FESSENDEN, and withdraw his amendment. He could not but regret, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury had, in making appointments of men in the Southern States without requiring the oath, given encouragement to the rebels.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was glad to hear the Senator on the other side advocating obedience to law. He would remind the Senator from Massachusetts of the number of times he (Mr. SUMNER) had declared that he would assist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was passed.

THE THREE MONTHS EXTRA PAY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a joint resolution respecting the three months extra pay of officers of volunteers when mustered out of service. It provides that section four of the act of March 3, 1865, making appropriations for the support of the army for the current year, shall be amended to make provision for three months pay proper to all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who have been commissioned since March 3, 1865, who have remained or shall reman in service until mustered out by reason of their services being no longer required.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

THE MARCHING OF UNITED STATES TROOPS THROUGH MEXICO.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate information in regard to negotiations with the Republican Government of Mexico, in 1861, for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona, through Mexican territory.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; also the bill to protect the inhabitants of the United States in their civil rights, and gave notice that he would call them up as soon as printed.

ADVERTISING.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution calling for information in regard to the printing of advertisements in the Washington papers; how much is paid for the same; by what law authorized, &c.; which was adopted.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, offered a resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the diplomatic correspondence, which was adopted.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution in regard to the Industrial Exhibition at Paris, which was passed.

In the course of the debate on the above, Mr. SUMNER was asked when Secretary SEWARD would return to Washington, and replied that just before his departure the Secretary told him he would be absent three weeks.

THE APPOINMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

The President, *pro tem.* stated that the morning hour having expired, the business before the Senate was the resolution offered by Mr. HOWE yesterday, for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.) said he had no reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject because of his connection with the Special Committee of Fifteen, because the opinions he was about to state were opinions he had entertained from the beginning. On the subject in question, he understood Mr. HOWE to contend that the effect of the hostilities we have been carrying on to suppress an insurrection in certain States, and which prevailed for some four years, is to extinguish altogether these States, as such, and to reduce the territory of which these States were composed at the time the insurrection broke out, to the condition of Territories; and subject the people of these States to be governed under the clause of the constitution which gives to Congress the power to govern the Territories; or, on the ground that they have been conquered by the United States, that the power to govern is a right we have derived from the right of conquest, when the conquest is complete.

Mr. JOHNSON said he proposed to inquire, first, what was the effect of the war? If the successful result of the war was to reduce the Slave States to territories, he would then inquire whether if that was not the effect of the war, such effect was produced by the conduct of the citizens residing within the limits of those States. He was sure no member of the Senate would doubt that there was no power given to Congress, or to any other department of the government, to make war against any State. The power to declare war, expressly devolving upon Congress, is a power looking to war as between the United States and a foreign nation. The authority to protect the United States by means of force against invasion, is a power given to Congress for the purpose of protection. There could not be any doubt, looking to the character of the government, that such is the limitation of the war power conferred upon Congress; that doubt would be removed when we find that there is in another part of the same section, a provision which looks to the carrying on of such a war as the one in which we have been engaged. The language of that section is in the clause succeeding the clause giving authority to declare war and raise an army and navy. It is the provision for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the United States and suppress insurrection. It was not, therefore, by means of the war power conferred upon Congress and the power to make that declaration effectual, that insurrections among ourselves, domestic troubles among ourselves, were to be suppressed. The Constitutional Convention looked to two contingencies: First—That we might be involved in a war with foreign nations, and Secondly—That we might be involved in domestic troubles. For the one they conferred upon Congress the war power strictly speaking; for the other, to suppress insurrection, not by means of the war power, but by means of a police power, given to Congress as such—not a power under which, by any possible *volition* could be exercised any conquest in the proper sense of that term; not a power under which there was to be extinguished any existing institution in any of the States; above all, not a power which was intended to devolve upon Congress the authority to destroy the States. Every member of the Senate who is familiar with the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, will remember that when it was suggested that Congress should have the authority to make war against the States, it was repudiated as fatal to the government by HAMILTON and MADISON. I have no time to state their reasons or to refer to the debate in which they are given. They both denied that far as the convention had proceeded at that time any such authority was given to Congress, and protested against the propriety of giving any such power. The power actually given was a power to preserve and not to destroy; a power to maintain and not to extinguish; a power to make the government what professes to have been its object in the preamble of the constitution, one of perpetuity; that is to say, a government for the security of the liberty of themselves and their posterity forever. It would have been an extraordinary anomaly—one which would have justly deprived them of the estimation which they now hold in the civilized world—if they had formed a government designed to be perpetual yet clothed with the power to destroy itself. The section of the constitution to which I have referred was designed to preserve the government if assailed by a foreign foe or domestic treason. The proposition is so clear, said Mr. JOHNSON, that I would not have deemed it necessary to cite authorities to prove it; but that perhaps the observations of Mr. HOWE might induce the public to suppose that there is authority in the Constitution to carry on a war against States. The question has been before the Supreme Court in the cases where the opinion has been very much relied upon for the purpose of maintaining in part the doctrine for which the Senator from Wisconsin contends, I mean the Prize case. Mr. Justice GRAHAM, in delivering the opinion of the Court, uses this language: "By the Constitution alone Congress has the power to declare a national or foreign war. It cannot declare war against a State or any number of States by virtue of any clause in the Constitution. The Constitution confers on the President the whole executive power. He is bound to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service. But he has no power to initiate or declare war against a foreign nation or a domestic State. Here is an express denial of the power or authority of Congress or the President to carry on a war against the States. The language is plain. "It cannot," says the work I read from, "declare war against a State or any number of States, by virtue of any clause in the constitution," and the same doctrine is held by the minority of the court in the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice NELSON; so that we have the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States that domestic trouble and insurrection, and refusal to obey the Constitution of the United States, or to execute its laws, or to interpose obstacles against the execution of the laws is not a state of things which authorizes Congress to declare war against the States in which such insurrection exists. It is not a condition of things in which the President has any power to carry on war by virtue of the war power; but, on the contrary, is a state of things to be guarded against and remedied by virtue of the police power, which Congress may authorize to be used, if it thinks proper, by calling out the militia and using the army and navy to suppress the insurrection. It would seem to follow that when the insurrection was suppressed that the contingencies of resort to the police power were at an end. To consider the power conferred on Congress, by force to suppress insurrection, as a power to war against a State in which there is no insurrection, is an absurdity. The design of the authority looked exclusively to the existence of an exigency, to meet which it was devolved upon Congress. The insurrection exists, and it is the duty of Congress to provide means by which the authority of the government can be maintained. It is their province, therefore, to give to the President of the United States the means by which the Government of the United States can be maintained; but there is no more right to execute by force, that police force, after the insurrection is suppressed, than there is to carry it on before the insurrection commences. Then, if I am right, and there are no other grounds upon which the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin can be controverted, it is repudiated by the positive provisions of the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. But it is said that although there was no authority to carry on those hostilities for the purpose of exterminating the States in which the insurrection existed, the conduct of the citizens of those States has produced that result, and the States, as such, are at an end. At an end how? At an end because they decided to take their States out of the Union? At an end because we have a right now, by virtue of Congress, which we had not before. The States ceased to exist by the conduct of their own citizens?—what conduct? and, when they passed ordinances of secession, had these ordinances any legal operation? Did they take the States out of the Union? Did they dissolve the connection in any form which existed as between these States of the Union by virtue of the Constitution? They are out, says the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, because they are determined to go out. They are out because they still disloyal, although the insurrection has been vanquished. Well, if they are out, why is that the result and what have they done? If the ordinance of secession were void, they could not have done anything. If the citizens of the Southern States had no right to be disloyal their conduct amounts to nothing, for notwithstanding these ordinances the States were as much in the Union the day after they were passed as the day before they were passed. After the ordinances were passed, and the war being carried on, these citizens had no more right to be disloyal than before the war. Then they are just as much in the Union now as before the war. Will any member of this Senate seriously maintain that the ordinances of secession had any effect? If any member does so maintain he admits that the war on our part was a great crime. Then we are traitors to the obligations which we owe to the Constitution. Those who have exercised the right of secession separated themselves from us; but as we hold now—as every one holds—the Constitution confers no right of separation, but imposes obligations upon every citizen of every State. Then the ordinance of secession was simply void, absolutely void, having no more effect in terminating the communication between the people of those States and the Union than if they had been passed by the people outside of the limits of the Union. If the ordinances of secession had not that effect, how is it that that effect is to be produced by the conduct of individual citizens? Is not every man who has been engaged in that insurrection, and who attempted to enforce it and maintain it by force of arms, a traitor to the Constitution? Whether he may be prosecuted for treason under circumstances which have existed since is a question which I do not propose now to discuss; but looking only to the single fact that he has been a party to an insurrection and has endeavored to support it by force of arms, I apprehend there is no member of the Senate who will for a moment question the right of the Government to prosecute him for treason.

Mr. JOHNSON next showed that by acts of Congress and proclamations, the existence of the Southern States, as States, has been repeatedly recognized by the Government of the United States since the commencement of the war. He held that the functions of the State Government might for a time be suspended, but the State could not be destroyed. He quoted, in support of this theory, the case of the town of Castine, a seaport in Maine, which was captured by the British in 1814, and remained more than six months in their possession and subject to their jurisdiction, together with much of the adjacent territory. The condition of this town during the British occupation was similar to that of the Soutnern States during the war.

At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON'S remarks, Mr. HOWE obtained the floor, and, on motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOUTH CAROLINA MEMBERS.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of JAMES FARROW and JOHN D. KENNEDY, as members of the House from the State of South Carolina, which were referred to the joint Committee on Reconstruction.

A PENSION.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, giving a pension to the widow of a Captain who died in the military service—the pension to commence from the passage of the act.

The bill was thus passed after an ineffectual effort to amend so as to make it commence from the 1st of January, 1865.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report for the information of the House the aggregate amount of money appropriated and expended from the period of the establishment of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to the present time, including the cost of the site, shops, docks, machinery, piling and leveling, and all other items which pertain to its establishment.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested an amendment, which was accepted, also to furnish an estimate of the value of the property.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to add an amendment, that the Secretary likewise state the number of ships built there and their character.

Mr. BRANDAGEE said it was not to be expected that the Secretary of the Treasury should possess the information which the gentleman desired.

The resolution was then agreed to.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution to allow the Committee on Militia a clerk. He stated that the committee had before it the recommendation of the President for a perfect militia system, which was indorsed and urged by Gen. GRANT. There was also before it a resolution requiring the finding out of the number of arms belonging to the United States, in order to an equitable distribution of them among the several States.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that the reorganization of the militia was of the greatest consequence. When the war broke out, almost every State was unprepared, because but little if any attention had been given to the subject of the militia, and because all plans for reorganization for the last twenty-five years had been defeated. Now if the committee undertook to reorganize this arm of power, it would render important service to the country, and would have greater labor than any other committee. Therefore the committee ought to have a clerk if it undertook this work.

The resolution was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, and to divide said Territory, attaching one part thereof to Nevada and the other to the Territories contiguous.

TAX ON COTTON.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a bill proposing an additional tax on cotton, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE HARBOR OF CHESTER, PENN.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the harbor of Chester, Penn., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking out from all laws and ordinances the word "white."

Mr. ROGERS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said there was no purer patriotism than that which belonged to the party opposed to them in power, and he was willing to accord to gentlemen who advocated a radical change in the social system a like honesty in the conviction of right. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States none were included within the general terms "people" or "citizens" but white people; and this fact had been solemnly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the government was made for white men and women, and not for the colored race.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he would not be guilty of an impropriety; but he would ask the gentleman to mention the case.

Mr. ROGERS replied the Dred Scott case.

Mr. KELLEY asked the gentleman whether he ever heard of the distinction between the dictum of a Judge and the decision of a court, and whether he would point out the facts on which he raised this question or the language in which it was decided. His (Mr. KELLEY'S) recollection was that what one of the Judges of the court said was what the gentleman announced as the decision of the court. He affirmed that when the constitution was adopted the free colored men of New-Jersey and of the States adjoining, and of all the States excepting South Carolina and probably Delaware and Virginia, in which suffrage was regulated by statute, and not by constitutional provision, were citizens, and did vote for delegates to the convention which framed the constitution, and did vote on the question of its adoption. He challenged the production of any legal decision or historical work to contradict the assertion which he had made.

Mr. ROGERS replied that he made an assertion, and would swerve not a single line from the principle that in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, the only intent was to include the white race.

Mr. KELLEY said the gentleman misrepresented the case, and asked what court did decide.

Mr. ROGERS replied the court decided and every intelligent man who read the decision would see that SCOTT was not a citizen of the United States, or of a State, and did not come within the political status of a State, and could not become a free citizen in any court of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY remarked the gentleman had not yet answered what was decided. He (Mr. KELLEY) would state that the court decided it had no jurisdiction of the case before it, and, therefore, turned it out of court, and thereby proclaimed that all the array of facts was outside of the court.

Mr. ROGERS said that great sanctity was given to the action of the Supreme Court by the gentleman and his friends when the court leaned to radicalism; but when the court nobly met the issue before the country, they then brand the court as usurpers, Secessionists and tyrants, and that their decisions are not entitled to consideration.

Mr. KELLEY replied, the gentleman was slightly mistaken. The Republican party do not stand by that decision. He had never heard a member of that party say that court decided in accordance with law, when it decided it had no jurisdiction in the case. The assault was from the other party, who say that the court had jurisdiction. It did decide matters which those gentlemen adopt as their creed.

Mr. ROGERS repeated that the court did decide that SCOTT did not come within the jurisdiction of the court, was not a citizen of the United States, and could not place himself in a position for action in the Federal court. As to conferring suffrage on negroes, it was a monstrous doctrine, forcing their equality, and placing them side by side with the white race. No such doctrine was heretofore announced by the Republican party. Mr. ROGERS, in the course of his speech, was interrupted by a question from a member on the Republican side, in relation to suffrage in the various States; and in conclusion he further expressed his views against extending the privilege to negroes, asserting that experience and observation showed they were incompetent to its intelligent exercise.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said, if he recollected, the gentleman from New-Jersey did all he could to embarrass the armies of the United States and to prevent the government from sending reinforcements to their relief and assistance in the field, and, among other things, the gentleman voted against the passage of a bill providing for the speedy trial of the guerrillas among the rebels who were shooting our poor soldiers who, while weak and wounded, were dragging themselves from the field of battle; and, if he recollected right, the gentleman and his friends in New-Jersey refused to give white soldiers the right to vote, even as to who should represent them in Congress. The gentleman protested against what he called the injustice of giving the black man the right to vote. The white soldiers did not, however, object to clothing the black man with the privilege. The objection came from the gentleman and his political friends. If freedom is inalienable, then there should be the right of voting to protect it. He took issue with the gentleman that this is exclusively the white man's government, and maintained that our fathers who made the constitution designed it not for the white or black man, but for mankind. He noticed the charges of amalgamation made from time to time, saying it existed where slavery prevailed, not where the negro was free; and as for the allegation that the attempt was to produce evuality, he was free to admit that he would prefer a seat here by the side of FRED DOUGLASS than beside FERNANDO WOOD, for instance. [Laughter.] During the war, a law was passed giving citizenship to every foreigner who entered the army and served for one year. If this privilege was conferred on those ignorant of our institutions, why should it be denied to negroes, who are natives of the land, and who for four years fought for the country? The restrictions on suffrage in the States should not deter him from doing his duty toward the colored man in this District. In answering the objections which had been made to the bill, he said the late election, professing to take the sense of the people on the subject of negro suffrage, was one-sided and a mockery—only one part of the people voting, instead of all going to the polls. All the Secessionists, and sympathizers in the rebellion, and Copperheads voted on that occasion against the extension of suffrage.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked on what authority his colleague made that charge.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied, general report.

Mr. MARSHALL said it was very easy to make a general charge, and added he had been informed that not one of the returned white soldiers voted for negro suffrage. The charge was made without proof.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated his declaration, and intimated that his colleague was a sympathizer with the rebellion.

Mr. MARSHALL said, if his colleague charged that he sympathized with the rebellion, he charged what was not true.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said those who made the Chicago platform in 1864 did sympathize with the rebellion.

Mr. MARSHALL—You already have my response.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said, whether the Democratic Convention intended it or not, they did give aid and comfort to the rebellion. In further advocacy of conferring suffrage on the colored soldier, he said the country would be criminal if it did not grant it.

The House adjourned.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES.—About midnight of Wednesday a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of premises No. 3 First-street, occupied by LENZ & HOLHM, cabinet-makers. Owing to the persistent efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the floor in which they originated. Messrs. LENZ & HOLHM are insured for $1,000 on stock in the City Insurance Company, and $350, on tools, in the Home Insurance Company of New Haven. The fourth floor is occupied by J. SCHULTZ, cabinet-maker. Damage by water, $50. Insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The third floor is occupied by J. SCHMIDT, cabinet-maker. Slight damage by water. Insured for $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Co. The second floor is occupied by A. ZUNDELL, piano-leg maker. Damaged by water. Insured for $1,000 in the Grocer's Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied by Mr. PAFF, as a lager bier saloon. Damage, $150. Insured for $1,000 in the Indemnity Insurance Company. The building is owned by A. SMITH. Damage, $200. Insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas and Hope Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting held at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Henry Eyre; First Vice-President, Henry De Beauvoir Routh; Second Vice-President, John T. Walker; Treasurer, Robert Bage; Secretaries, Thomas M. Braine and William T. Smith; Stewards, Charles H. Webb, James B. Hogskin, George Wade and William C. Mumford; Chaplains, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., and Rev. Alex. L. Leonard, D. D.; Physicians, John C. Beales, M. D., and Samuel R. Percy, M. D, for New-York, and Otto Rotton, M. D., for Brooklyn; Charitable Committee, Robert Waller, Thos. Field Frank, Ed. W. Canning and John R. Griffith, for New-York, and Edward Hill, Charles Paulson and Richard J. Cortis, for Brooklyn; Delegates to Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Immigrant Societies, Robert Waller and Richard J. Cortis; Committee of Accounts, Charles B. E. Climan, Charles Clifton and Arthur Kendall.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—The ninth annual ball of the Caledonian Society, of this city, came off last night at ALKER'S rooms, No. 446 Broadway. The affair was an unique one, as is usual with the natives of the bonny braes of good old Scotland. The display of Scottish costumes was very fine, several of the dancers being especially distinguished for their elaborate dress, decorated with costly jewels. ROBERTSON'S band furnished the music, and dancing was kept up to a late hour. The decorations of the room were both appropriate and beautiful, and at midnight the scene was inspiring and brilliant.

ART ANATOMY.—At the National Academy of Design, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, a lecture on "Art Anatomy" will be delivered by Dr. RIMMER, of Boston, a gentleman who is preëminently fitted to discourse on this subject, and who is himself highly distinguished as an artist and sculptor. Not only artists and students, but amateurs and lovers of art generally will be interested in this lecture, which will be entirely free to ladies and gentlemen who may desire to be present. Entrance to the lecture-room in Fourth-avenue.

THE LATE MINISTER TO JAPAN.—Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Minister to Japan, will preside at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary, this evening. It is expected his friends will give him a cordial greeting on that occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received the following sums for the poor family mentioned in the card signed "K.," in our paper two or three days ago: From W. F., $5; from a lady, no name, $2; from A subscriber, $1.

THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN.—The Lloyds' Steamship Company's new steamer *Hermann* will be open to the public for inspection to-morrow, Friday. The ship lies at the Bremen pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken.

THE GRAND RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Preparations for this great affair are in progress, and we shall soon give complete details of the programme.

### Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Jas. B. Steadman, Augusta, Ga.; Gen. C. H. Pearlee, Portsmouth; Hon. T. W. Park, Vermont; Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse; Gen. W. C. Whitney, Boston; Rev. E. W. Sehon, Tenn., and Hon. C. C. Washburne, Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas. Gen. G. W. [illegible], [illegible], and Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. A., are stopping at the Astor House.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 12.—Nos. 32, 33, 47, 50, 53, 16, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 68, 72, 75, 76, 19, 27, 35, 38.

If pirates are abhorred as the common enemies of man, with what ineffable contempt should we regard those common enemies of lovely woman, who counterfeit her favorite perfume, the Night Blooming Cereus, with their coarse abominations.—*Salem News.*


NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts

are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.

Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Fire Defied.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

*Messrs. Thompson & Co., Agents of Valentine & Butler:*

GENTS: On the 4th inst., our store, located on India-street, together with several hundred barrels of oil, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. We had in use one of Valentine & Butler's Alum Patent Fire-proof Safes, purchased of you some four months since, which we are happy to inform you proved to be all that was claimed for it; and although subjected to a severe test, preserved all of its contents in as good condition as when deposited. We wish the same repaired and put in complete order for use as soon as possible, and shall always take great pleasure in recommending the "Alum Patent" as being strictly a Fire-proof Safe.

JAMES P. BRIDGE, Treasurer Newton Oil Company.

Parties desiring perfect security against fire and burglars are invited to examine our Patent Alumn Safes, which have been proved by the severest tests to be the best safes in the world.

VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, No. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Snow Boots,

and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, THIS DAY (Tuesday), and every TUESDAY hereafter.

Peat Machine.—The NATIONAL PEAT MACHINE is universally admitted to be the best machine in America for compressing Peat. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 164 Duane-st., N. Y.

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy, wholesale depot No. 151 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.


## MARRIED.

BANCROFT—WATTS.—In this city, on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, by Rev. James D. Wilson, ALBERT L. BANCROFT, of San Francisco, and FANNIE A., daughter of Hon. John S. Watts, of New-Mexico. No cards.

CURTIS—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, at Newark, N. J., at the residence of S. S. Morris, Esq., by Rev. J. Wainwright, assisted by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D. D., WALTER J. CURTIS, M. D., and SARAH TWINING, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua W. Weeks, of Lahave, Nova Scotia.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

HODGMAN—BARKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. E. L. Prentiss, GEORGE F. HODGMAN and LOUISE A., daughter of Stephen Barker, Esq., all of Tuckahoe, N. Y.

SLAUSON—DOLSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. Beattie, Mr. W. J. Slauson, of Nevada, and Miss CLARA J. DOLSON, daughter of William M. Dolson, of Middletown, N. Y. No cards.

## DIED.

BUCKHOUT.—At her father's residence, Sing Sing, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, CORNELIA A., wife of Alfred Buckhout, and daughter of Adrian K. Hoffman, M. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—At Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, EMMA A., wife of Alvah Bushnell.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Nelson, in Peekskill, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 13.

COSTAR.—At her residence, No. 44 Greenwich-av., Mrs. ALIDA G. COSTAR, relict of Henry Costar, aged 67 years and 4 months.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LLOYD.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, at her late residence, No. 294 West 19th-st., ELIZABETH LLOYD, widow of Samuel Lloyd, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MINTURN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, ROBERT B. MINTURN, of this city, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion.

MAPES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, after a protracted illness, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, of Newark, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock at his Winter residence, No. 46 Bleecker-st. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MACFARLANE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 11, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

NELSON.—At Anoka, Minn., on Thursday, Jan. 4, JAMES NELSON, of New-York, aged 37 years.

PURDY.—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 8. ELIJAH F. PURDY, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts. The remains will be taken to White Plains on Saturday morning for interment.

PRETTO.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 11, RACHEL, wife of A. Pretto, of St. Thomas, W. I.

Her remains will be temporarily deposited in Greenwood.

RICE.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, IZETTE PARKER, daughter of George S. and Abbie Parker Rice, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 69 East 35th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAYNOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, of convulsions, SARAH H., wife of Platt A. Raynor, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 58 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

RYNO.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, after a lingering illness, EZEK RYNO, aged 74 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 317 East 4th-st., on Friday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, in the City of Brooklyn, CARRIE A., only daughter of Wm. F. and Hannah E. Youngs, aged 3 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, on Rodney-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 12, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

THE HIGH RECOMMENDATIONS of our best physicians, with the approval of all who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, places it beyond comparison with any other preparation, either in Europe or America, for restoring gray hair to its original color. It imparts life, health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean and free from dandruff, and heals any irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where information as to treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.


OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE ELIJAH F. PURDY.

PROGRAMME.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York having taken in charge the obsequies of their late lamented associate, Elijah F. Purdy, announce the following as the programme thereof:

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephens' Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, on Friday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, No. 83 Ludlow-street, to the church, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:
His Honor the Mayor, John T. Hoffman.
Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.
Hon. William M. Tweed, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee.
Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of the County.
Isaac Bell, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors.
John Brice, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.
J. Wilson Green, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen.
John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police.
Orison Blunt, Esq., Superviso
John Fox, Esq., Supervisor.
Sheridan Shook, Esq., Supervisor.
Augustus Weismann, Esq., Ex-Supervisor.
John W. Farmer, Esq.
Henry Vandewater, Esq.

The pall-bearers will meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 83 Ludlow-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

The procession will move from the house to the church in the following order:
1. The officiating clergyman.
2. The remains of the deceased, accompanied by the pall-bearers.
3. The family of deceased.
4. The Honorable the members and ex-members of the Board of Supervisors, headed by the officers and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board.
5. The Honorable the members of the Board of Aldermen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
6. The Honorable the members of the Board of Councilmen, headed by their officers and Sergeant-at-Arms.
7. The Heads of Departments of the City and County.
8. Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges of the Marine Court, and other Judicial officers.
9. Members of Congress, State Senators and Members of Assembly from this city.
10. The Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Commissioners of the Central Park, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the Commissioners of the Fire Department.
11. The Tammany Society.
12. The Tammany General Committee.
13. Citizens.

After the services at the church, the funeral cortege will be reformed, and the remains will be conveyed to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they will lie in state until the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, when they will be conveyed to White Plains for interment.

The line of procession from the church to the City Hall will be down Broome-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to and through the west gate of the Park.

The body, while in the City Hall, will be guarded by the members of the Board of Supervisors, and an opportunity will be afforded to the citizens to view the remains.

The flags on the public buildings will be at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and citizens are requested to display their flags in like manner.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING packages are hereby notified that the same were lost at sea on board of the steamer *Constitution*, while on her voyage, in December, 1865, from Savannah to New-York.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

1 bag, Daniel Briggs, Philadelphia, Penn.
1 bundle, A. French, New-York.
1 bundle, Z. Limong, New-York.
1 box, S. G. Nathans, Philadelphia, Penn.
1 box, P. McKeen, Andover, N. H.
1 box, R. B. Reynolds, Burnham, Me.
1 chest, Lieut.-Col. Wilder, Boston, Mass.
1 box, C. P. Rogers, Norwich, Conn.
1 chest, Wm. Mohun, New-York.
1 trunk, A. Lautertuck, New-York.
1 trunk and bundle attached, J. G. Switzer, New-Madison, Ind.
1 trunk, N. Y. Dye Establishment, New-York.
1 box, H. B. Morgan, Newark, N. J.
1 box, A. Ex. Co., New-York.
1 box, Miss A. Smith, Sheffield, Mass.
1 box, L. Wardell, New-York.
1 box, M. A. Ells, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1 box, J. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1 box, T. C. Hatkiss, New-York.
1 box, T. H. M. McPhearson' Washington, D. C.
1 box, M. & N. Beach, Kingston, Penn.
1 bundle, L. A. Biglow, New-York.
1 box, W. C. Miller, New-York.
1 trunk, W. B. Overton, New-Orleans, La.
1 bundle, Mrs. A. Curtis, Philadelphia, Penn.
1 bundle, W. S. Eaton, Boston, Mass.
1 package, Jas. S. Hall, New-York.
1 parcel, Mad. Alex. Doubet, New-York.
1 parcel, Van Dyke & Aymar, New-York.
1 parcel, W. K. Jessop & Co., New-York.
1 parcel, N. Green, New-York.
1 box, G. W. Hussey, care G. B. Gordon, New-York.
1 box, Mrs. J. H. Shead, care of Mrs. H. J. Rund, New-Brunswick, N. J.


ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st. Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.


SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIQ

JAN. 31, 1866.

Tickets can be obtained by the members of the Regiment and their friends, from
Lieut. C. B. Bostwick, (Veteran Corps,) No. 70 Broadway.
Lieut. P. J. Bogert, 1st Co., No. 416 Broadway.
Sergt. R. M. Weed, N. C. Staff, No. 35 Broad-st.
Sergt. G. V. Quillard, 2d Co., No. 424 Hudson-st.
Sergt. Joseph Dore, 3d Co., No. 80 Warren-st.
Sergt. L. G. Woodhouse, 4th Co., Moffatt Buildings.
Sergt. N. T. Wickoff, 5th Co., No. 40 Warren-st. [Room 3.
Sergt. L. N. Carnes, 6th Co., No. 9 Platt-st.
Sergt. G. G. Meacham, 7th Co., No. 628 3d-av.
Sergt. G. R. Richardson, 8th Co., No. 501 Broadway.
Sergt. E. Keeler, Jr., 9th Co., cor. 6th-av. and 12th-st.
Sergt. L. Drake, 10th Co., No. 302 Broadway.
Corp. S. V. Van Woert, No. 36 Ferry-st.
Private J. C. Rushton, Broadway and 25th-st.
Private L. B. Rader, No. 160 Pearl-st.

H. H. HOLLY, Secretary Finance Committee.


TO ADVERTISERS.

The Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES, published at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles from New-York, is one of the best papers for New-York business men to advertise in. It is a triple sheet, is the largest published in the city, and has the largest circulation. All the ladies of Rahway do their shopping in New-York. All the business men trade there, and all the housekeepers do their marketing in New-York. Retail merchants, grocery dealers and market men should advertise in the Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

CATARRH.

NOT ONE CASE HITHERTO CURED.

As all the pretended cases have proven utter abortions, WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I., announces the discovery of the only sovereign remedial ever yet known to man—ECLECTIC EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS—which eradicate the disease forever. For explanatory circular, send stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents. To Flushing is 30 minutes by 34th-st Ferry. Consultation and explanations gratis.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT MODERATE PRICES. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER AND LIME.—We do not often refer to any medicinal article, be its merits ever so well established; this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we unhesitatingly and earnestly recommend it to all persons afflicted in any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 166 Court-st., Boston.—*Gleason's Pictorial.*

In New-York, DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.


POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMAN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.


THE ST. REGIS WATERS, FROM MASSENA SPRINGS, are a remedy for all affections of the kidneys and bladder. General depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 PAGES—100 Illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.


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## FINANCIAL.

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Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
Of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

Parties holding (20) thirty or more coupons of the Three Years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 12th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 13th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

| District. | Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861. | Sold since Nov. 1, 1861. | Swamp Lands remaining unsold. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwestern | 2,002,296 57 | 75,5(6 36 | 1,926,780 21 |
| North Red River | 813,798 48 | 50,696 37 | 763,102 11 |
| Northwestern | 295,403 88 | 54,546 63 | 240,857 25 |
| Greensburg | 214,329 61 | 20,141 30 | 194,188 31 |
| Southeastern | 1,524,112 90 | 4,172 84 | 1,519,940 06 |
| Total | 4,849,931 44 | 205,063 50 | 4,644,867 94 |

ADOLPH DUPRE, Register of Land Office.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, DANIEL B. FEARING,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT RAY, WM. S. HERRIMAN,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, FELIX INGOLSBY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, GEORGE A. JONES,
JOHN Q. JONES, SANFORD COBB,
WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to the depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
HENRY R. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. CLARKE, JR.,
H. G. LEISENRING,
} Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
} Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

# FISK & HATCH,

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No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,

and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

# HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

## Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW, W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN, GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE, HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE, RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS, C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK, NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT, N. T. PORTER,
JOSIAH OAKES, W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
L. C. DEWING, JAS. L. STEWART.
WM. SELIGMAN, SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. B. DICKINSON, G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON, JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,

and

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES R. WHITING,

were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER was unanimously elected President. J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company,

Messrs. J. B. McCREARY,
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
DAVIS PEARSON,
THOS. A. REEVES, and
GEO. H. MYERS,

were elected Directors; and at the meeting of the Board of Directors the following gentlemen were reëlected officers:

President—J. B. McCREARY.
Vice-President—LEWIS AUDENRIED.
Treasurer—DAVID PEARSON.
Secretary—S. McHENRY.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN W. MESEREAU, JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT, JOHN A. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN, DENTON PEARSALL,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, JNO. C. CHAMBERLAIN.
ROBERT P. PERRIN.

And HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN McMENOMY, WILLIAM HIBBARD, were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously elected President, and GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF was unanimously elected Cashier. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held at the banking house this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER, ALBERT G. LEE,
E. L. FANCHER, N. K. ROSENFELD,
JOHN ELLIOTT, CHARLES G. BARRETT,
LEWIS EINSTEIN, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOHN FALCONER, JACOB H. DATER,
HENRY J. BAKER, D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

OFFICE OF LIBERTY OIL CO.—THE ANNUAL meeting and election of trustees of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 77 Cedar-st., room No. 28 on MONDAY, the 15th of January, at from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inclusive. By order of the Board of Trustees. H. N. SEAVER, President.
J. O. HOYT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room 20, Third floor,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed from the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., until 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor. GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

## FINANCIAL.

# EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 150 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE BOND VEIN COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

ANNUAL REPORT.
AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, $50,000.
AMOUNT PAID IN, $47,300.
AMOUNT OF DEBTS, NONE.

(Signed,) B. W. BLANCHARD, President.
J. W. GUPPY,
L. D. CALDWELL,
A. M. F. DAVIS,
} Trustees.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:*—*Jan.* 10, 1866.—There personally appeared Andrew M. F. Davis, known to me to be Secretary of the Bond Vein Coal Company, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
Before me. (Signed,) J. D. WHITE, Notary Public, New-York.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN H. MACY, WM. C. BARRETT,
GIDEON POTT, JOHN TAPPIN,
REUBEN W. HOWES, HENRY ANSTICE,
J. G. PEARSON, SOLOMON BANTA,
JOHN McKESSON, HENRY DEMAREST,
FRANCIS BROWN, WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JAMES L. TODD, JOSEPH ROGERS,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR., JOHN WILSON,
H. W. BELCHER, P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
J. T. B. MAXWELL, JUNIUS A. FULLER.
J. H. PINKNEY, WM. A. POND.
F. A. CONKLING,

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and I. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER, CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

JOHN CASTREE, DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER, VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON, HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC ODELL, WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 16th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire. W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 19th of January, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting. F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon. M. ELY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

## DIVIDENDS,

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 6, 1866.

18TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent., FREE of government TAX, payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8. B. F. VAIL, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, . . . . | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus, . . . . . . | 1,032,889 34 |
| | $1,532,889 34 |

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF

SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINSG BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.,

Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to all depositors entitled to the same, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will draw interest as principal.
By order of the trustees, M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable on demand.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on and after the 20th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th inclusive.
JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of Jannary. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1866.

THE DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) free of government charge, will be paid to holders of stock in this company of date of 15th December, ult., at "The American National Bank," No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. The dividend will be paid for thirty days at said bank, after that at Cleveland, Ohio. J. N. McCULLOCH, President.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the 15th January. The company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. The books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½) ex government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.
Jan. 9, 1866. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., 10th January, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 13th inst. T. T. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, either lard or sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of colza or lard oil, to be delivered, as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for, and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement, will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Lighthouse Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza,) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of customs to the effectual, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On route No. 1 | $100,000 |
| On route No. 2 | 200,000 |
| On route No. 3 | 60,000 |

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, AMMONIATED phosphatic guano, fish guano and other fertilizers, in quantities to suit, for sale by ED. E. COOK & CO., No. 1½ Front-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:

4 Iron Cannon.
32 Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,362 Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
13,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
12,694 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,528 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
12,908 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
485 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
926 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
39 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,429 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
30,000 cap pouches.
35,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slugs.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates.
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
83,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various.
255 lbs. hemp rope,
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.

Also,
Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN, In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,

and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES,

SHEEPSKINS

AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock M., at
Cooper's Storehouse,
No. 5 Whitehall-st.,
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.,
354 Dry Hides,
12 Salted Hides,
85 Sheepskins,
15 bbls. Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, in and to the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF JOHN Fowler, deceased, beautifully located near Mohansic Lake, 6 miles east of Peekskill, containing 100 acres of first quality land; good buildings and orchards; fine building sites adjoining and overlooking the lake, a pretty sheet of water 1 mile long, with dry shores and stocked with choice fish; situation healthy; first-rate for a watering place; 2½ hours from New-York; sale MONDAY, Jan 15, 1866, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply to W. ROBINS, No. 51 Ann-st., New-York, or the subscriber, on the premises, JOEL W. FOWLER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

## AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on account of whom it may concern, 250 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. stock.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
133 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
*Terms of sale, cash.*
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL ON

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866,

On the Battery, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Agent:

INGOT, ROD, SHEET, PIPE AND SCRAP COPPER.
SHEET COMPOSITION.
BAR IRON.
BAR AND ROD STEEL.
BLOCK TIN.
SPELTER.
BOXES TIN.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.,

10TH-AV.—Eight lots comprising entire front between 103d and 104th sts. Corners each 25.11 by 100 feet; inside lots each 25 by 100 feet.

103D-ST.—Three lots and one gore, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Each 25 by 100.11.

104TH-ST.—Six lots and two gores, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., 25 by 100.11, as described on the diagram. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near B'way.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 gals. Alcohol | 296 qts. Spirits Turpentine. |
| 534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados. | 123½ lbs. Ground Ginger. |
| 79½ lbs. Alum. | 1,318¾ lbs. Glauber Salts. |
| 30 lbs. Ammonia. | 26 bottles Tinc. Iodine. |
| 389 bottles Ammonia. | 829¼ lbs. Lard. |
| 59 gals. Arnica. | 77 gals. Laudanum. |
| 127 lbs. Assafœtida. | 40¼ lbs. Acelate Lead. |
| 336¾ lbs. Blue Vitriol. | 247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment. |
| 423 bottles British Oil. | 1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment. |
| 167 1-16th lbs. Calomel. | 151½ qts. Spirits Nitre. |
| 227 lbs. Cantharides. | 106 qts. Castor Oil. |
| 1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap. | 88 qts. Sweet Oil. |
| 200 lbs. Simple Cerate. | 1,828 bottles Opodeldoc. |
| 73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper. | 60 lbs. Chlorate Potash. |
| 114¾ lbs. Copperas. | 697¼ lbs. Resin. |
| 200 lbs. Epsom Salts. | 788¼ lbs. Sulphur. |
| 66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether. | 39 lbs. Tobacco, plug. |
| 185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed. | 76¾ lbs. Sulphate Zinc. |

Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.

Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKYS.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2 Bridge-st., by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.:

63 barrels Old Rectified Whisky.
82 barrels Old Rye Whisky.
18 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 12, AT 12 o'clock, within the store:

2,000 packages Malaga raisins, bunch and layers.
200 barrels currants.
200 frails raisins.
7 bags tapioca.
100 boxes shelled almonds.
75 bags Sicily soft-shell almonds.
39 barrels St. Augustine oranges.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS., THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.

To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan.* 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

## MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAM ENGINES, 11 FEET stroke; one 75 inches, the other 70 inches diameter. Two marine flue boilers, 11 feet diameter, 30 feet long. ERASTUS W. SMITH, No. 42 Dominick-st.

EIGHT AND A-HALF TO NINE CENTS per pound paid in cash for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, at No. 40 Ann-st. THOS. C. BENNETT.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The new splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
EUROPE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........(Building).........Great power.
FRANCE.........(Building).........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building).........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT....FRIDAY.......Feb. 2
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY....March 2
*Carrying only cabin passengers.*

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN | 3,412 | Grogan. |
| ENGLAND—building | 3,450 | |
| SCOTLAND | 3,695 | Hall. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Grace. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Prowse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | McNevin. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Cutting. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.........SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN.........SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
O. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

**AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.**

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin.........$105 00
Second Cabin......... 62 50
Steerage......... 37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT** Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY......Jan. 13
KANGAROO.........WEDNESDAY......Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY......Jan. 20
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage.........$30
First Cabin to London.........95 | Steerage to London.........33
First Cabin to Paris.........105 | Steerage to Paris.........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS** carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

**FOR HAVANA & NEW-ORLEANS.**

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
1ST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.

**$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.**

The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LIESEGANG, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3 North River, and will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.
First cabin passage to either port

**$40 CURRENCY.**

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St Louis.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana......... 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

**UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

**FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.**

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

**FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS.........Capt. WM. POWELL
WM. P. CLYDE.........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

**FOR MOBILE.**

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6, East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock.
Goes to wharf with all her cargo, and insures at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE**

# TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $300 $100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,
First cabin. Second cabin. Steerage.
$275. $150. $75.

**OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.**

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$225. $125. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

**OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST** will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.**

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE.........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**

PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage.........$25 | Deck.........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah on board *Hunter*.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO.........MERRIL, Commander.
VIRGO.........BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC.........DEARBORN, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

**NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.**

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Master,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $25.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
First cabin passage.........$40.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

**FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.**

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

**FOR MOBILE DIRECT.**

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. McCERRY.
MEREDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 86 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY**—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad, may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

**KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR** ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

**FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

**PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.**

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## MEDICAL.

**JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.**
DR. J. LINSLY, 29 Lafayette-place. DR. T. M. HALSTED, 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

**THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY** Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

**DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."**—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New-Yorker*. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express*.
Price $5. Sold in New-York by American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

**A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF** midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

**CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FA**vored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and name no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

**AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.**—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.**—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,** Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

**GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL** aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

**MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN,** treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION** in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

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Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
Opens at 7½; begins at 8.
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
Programme for the week according to this arrangement:
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
SECOND AND THIRD NIGHTS OF
a drama, in five acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel,
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.
Music has been composed expressly for the piece by Mr. Mollenhauer. Scenery painted by Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder.
HENRY DUNBAR.........Mr. J. W. WALLACK
The Major, with several aliases......Mr. Charles Fisher
Henry Carter, a Detective.........Mr. Young
Jerrams, Head Waiter at the "George"......Mr. George Holland
Arthur Lovell, a Barrister.........Mr. Norton
Clement Austin, Cashier to the firm of Dunbar & Balderly.........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Balderly, Junior Partner of Dunbar & Balderly.........Mr. G. Browne
Hartogg, a Jewel Merchant.........Mr. Williamson
Thomas Tibbles, Carter's Mate.........Mr. Graham
Umfravillo, Miss Dunbar's Footman.........Mr. Pope
Messenger.........Mr. Ward
Mary Tighty.........Miss Mary Gannon
Margaret Wentworth.........Miss Madeline Henriques
Laura Dunbar.........Miss Ione Burke
The scenery will comprise:
ACT I.
1.—Room in Joseph Wilmot's house, in the suburbs of London.
2.—Wood near Southampton.
3.—Room in the "George Inn," Southampton.
ACT II.
1.—Drawing-room in Mr. Dunbar's house, London.
2.—Corridor in the banking-house of Dunbar & Balderly.
3.—Mr. Dunbar's private office.
ACT III.
Gothic drawing-room in Maudesley Abbey.
ACT IV.
1.—Exterior of Maudesley Abbey.
2.—Room in the Abbey.
ACT V.
Drawing-room in Maudesley Abbey.
MONDAY—First time this season, Sheridan's celebrated comedy,
THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
In preparation, Boucicault's charming comedy, THE IRISH HEIRESS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

MISS BATEMAN.
It is with much pleasure that Mr. WHEATLEY announces the engagement of the eminent young American tragedienne, Miss BATEMAN, who, after an absence abroad of three years, will make her reappearance at Niblo's Garden, on
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
in her celebrated rôle of LEAH, in Mosenthal's beautiful tragedy of that name.
The long career of Miss Bateman in England, where her many successes in the legitimate drama, and in those characters which she will repeat here, have been acknowledged and recorded by the ablest pens, and witnessed by the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of either Metropolitan or Provincial theatres, renders it unnecessary to dwell on the interesting event of her reappearance in the city where she has always been so warmly welcomed. Mr. Wheatley will celebrate the occasion by presenting the dramas in which Miss Bateman appears in a way worthy of the young artiste's reputation, and the hearty appreciation which the public has always so generally lavished on her efforts.
The sale of tickets during Miss Bateman's engagement will continue six days in advance. The box sheet will be opened on the corresponding day in each previous week.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

THEATRE FRANCAISE.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet.........Managers
SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866.
First time of
LES DOMESTIQUE,
Comedy with song in three acts by Grangé & Deslandes.
LA LIGNE DROITE,
Comedy in one act by Marc Monnier.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at H. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.**

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Manager
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the celebrated Equestrian
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
commencing at 2½ and 8 o'clock, will be presented
A NEW PROGRAMME
of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
in one of his unapproachable acts
UPON A SWIFT BAREBACK COURSER.
MR. NORTH AND MADAME TOURNAIRE
IN A PANTOMIMIC EQUESTRIAN SCENE.
The entire strength of the
MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE
will be brought forward in brilliant and diversified
ACTS IN THE ARENA.

## LECTURES.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.**—The academicians, associates and students of the academy, and artists generally, are invited (without further notice) to attend a lecture, by Dr. RIMMER, upon *Art Anatomy*, in the lecture-room of the academy, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, next, the 12th inst. Enter on 4th-av. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**DIARIES FOR 1866**
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KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
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The first volume of the GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA is now ready for delivery. It is a Report of Progress, and Synopsis of the Fieldwork, both geological and topographical, from the year 1860 to 1864, and is illustrated by a steel-plate and 28 engravings on wood. The volume contains 525 pages super-royal 8vo size, printed on superior paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Only a few copies are reserved for sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. The price of this volume is fixed for the present at $4, gold, and the receipts are, by law, paid into the Common School Fund of California.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Publications of the "Geological Survey of California."

**MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD** marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

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AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD**—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

**FOR SALE—ONE NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAM**boat, (iron,) 204 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; built of the best material and workmanship; 34-inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke, 30 feet diameter; wheel 7½ feet face; boiler most approved for economy and strength, burns ¾ ton coal per hour; draws only 3 feet 6 in. water; having been built expressly to navigate shoal waters; finished and furnished in the best manner and is ready for any river business on 24 hours' notice. Address
REANY, SON & ARCHBOLD, Chester, Penn.
Or their agent, M. F. MERRITT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.**—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
d29-law3wF* No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF** the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement of the youthful and talented actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in the remarkably successful emotional play of C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
sustaining her great dual characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, R. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in East Lynne.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that he has made an engagement with
MISS BATEMAN,
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
in her celebrated character of
LEAH.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietor.........Mr. J. W. Lingard
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
The grand national drama of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
The nautical drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Comic piece of the
IRISH DOCTOR.
A great bill for SATURDAY.

**THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,**

AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.
Mr. Thomas takes great pleasure in announcing to the subscribers and the public generally, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. Bateman for the appearance of the celebrated and popular Prima Donna,
MLLE. PAREPA,
AT HIS THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE,
BEING MLLE. PAREPA'S LAST APPEARANCE
previous to her departure for Europe.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8.
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOISTS:
MLLE. PAREPA,
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Together with
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Conductor.........Mr. AGRICOL PAUER
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
SIXTY PERFORMERS,
the whole under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, C, op. 30.........Bargiel
Scena and Aria, "Ah! perfido.".........Beethoven
MLLE. PAREPA.
Fantasia, F Minor, Op. 49.........Chopin
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN.
Volkslied.........
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Overture, Melusine, Op. 32.........Mendelssohn
ORCHESTRA.
Aria, "If guiltless blood be your intent," (Susanna). Handel.
MLLE. PAREPA.
Fantasia, Op. 80, for Piano, Chorus and Orchestra. Beethoven.
MR. C. WOLFSOHN, THE LIEDERKRANZ AND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS.........$1 50 each.
INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT,
Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co's., No. 820 Broadway; at Root, Anthony & Co's., No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 12, 1866.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
OF
MLLE. PAREPA.
MR. J. LEVY, HERR CARL ROSA,
in conjunction with Mr. S. B. MILLS, under the direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

**GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.**

Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, West 24th-st.
Great and glorious bill this week.
Immense success of the roaring farce
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS—SEE SAM BLACKED UP.
The great skating scene, "Come Home Father."
Matinée Saturday Afternoon. Doors open at 1.
LITTLE FOLKS HALF PRICE TO MATINEES.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Box office open during the day for secured seats.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

MR. J. M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he
will give
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
assisted by the eminent artists,
MME. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Admission $1, to all parts of the house.

**DODWORTH HALL,**

Engagement of Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA.
The second lecture of the course,
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
The third, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE—'MIDGE vs. PIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at the music-stores of Horace Waters, Wm. A. Pond & Co., and Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

MISS BATEMAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE.
Orchestra seats can be had at No. 669 Broadway, under Lafarge House; also, seats for Mr. Booth for any evening; also, tickets can be had for all first-class balls of the season.

**A "SOLON SHINGLE" MATINEE,**

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 1½ O'CLOCK.
JOHN E. OWENS.........as.........SOLON SHINGLE
Seats secured in advance.
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

**DODWORTH'S HALL.**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! DE CORDOVA'S SECOND LECTURE. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA." Commencing at 8 o'clock.

**MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH.**

Her first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets for sale at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

**MRS. HENRY C. WATSON WILL GIVE** three Dramatic and Poetic Recitations, with vocal illustrations, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. First recitation on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Single tickets 75 cents; ticket for the course $2; to be had at the music stores.

**THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK** of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

**SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.—ALL** the ponds in Llewellyn Park (private Park) are in fine order for skating. Proprietors will please take notice.

## DANCING.

**C. H. RIVERS'**

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above: inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillion.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.** 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**

No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

**J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING** ACADEMY, No. 282 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

**A NEW CLASS THIS EVENING, JAN.** 12, at DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 59 West 14th-st.

## DRY GOODS

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CLOSING SALE OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost,
At
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

**HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS.**

CENTRAL PARK Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c. Prices reduced at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

**BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!**

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

**NAVY CLOTHING—CONSISTING OF OVER**COATS, Satinet Trowsers, Blue Flannel Over Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, for sale at a large discount from the original cost, at wholesale only, by
WM. MATHEWS,
No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

## FURNITURE.

**FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.**

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

**BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE** of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

## MEETINGS.

**NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AN AD**journed meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, No. 2 East 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend. New members will be elected. E. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.**

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM, OR THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSLY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSLY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER.
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.........J. H. SELWYN
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
LAST WEEK
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**

Lessee, Director and Manager.........G. L. FOX
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
MISS FANNY HERRING.
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
THE WONDERFUL DOGS, LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
HANDY ANDY.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.**—PUBLIC REHEARSAL, NO. 3, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. For sale at the principal music-stores. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. L. SPIER, Secretary.

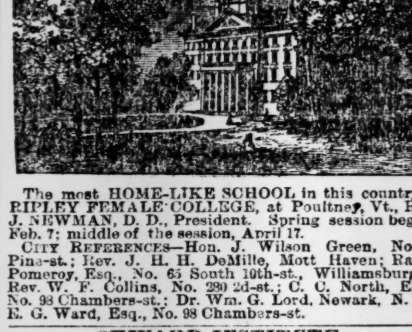
## INSTRUCTION.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

**THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President



The most HOME-LIKE SCHOOL in this country is RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE, at Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., President. Spring session begins Feb. 7; middle of the session, April 17.
CITY REFERENCES—Hon. J. Wilson Green, No. 8 Pine-st.; Rev. J. H. H. DeMille, Mott Haven; Ralph Pomeroy, Esq., No. 65 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh; Rev. W. F. Collins, No. 230 2d-st.; C. C. North, Esq., No. 98 Chambers-st.; Dr. Wm. G. Lord, Newark, N. J.; E. G. Ward, Esq., No. 98 Chambers-st.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE.**

HON. W. H. SEWARD, PRESIDENT.
Several vacancies for young ladies for the session commencing Jan. 8. $200 per year for board and tuition.
For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Seward Institute, Florida, Orange County, New-York.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

**FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.**

No. 095 6th-av.; second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

**J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,**

FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY** will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

**COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE,** No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

**BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR** business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

**IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

**ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR** Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 51 Bond-st.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT** White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

**TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,** No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

**THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY** will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

**MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,** Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

**A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL** care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

## TEACHERS.

**A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY HAV**ing been the companion of a lady of high rank in France for five years, experienced in teaching the French, German, English and Italian languages thoroughly, and all branches of instruction, would like to find a situation as governess or lady companion; the highest references can be given. Address Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD** education desires employment a few hours every day in teaching the English branches and music. Can give the best references. Inquire at No. 110 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

**A FOREIGN LADY, WITH THE BEST** reference, and competent to teach the English, French, German, and Music in all their branches, desires a morning or occasional engagement. Address Y. Z., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY AC**quainted with the English branches, desires a situation as nursery governess in a respectable family; no objection to the country. Address G. R., Station G.

**A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DE**sires to devote two or three hours a day to giving instruction. Private pupils preferred. Address R. M., Station D.

**A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A SITUA**TION as French teacher, in a school or family, in or near the city. Address B. M., Station F, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
Lessee and Manager.........Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager.........Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TO-NIGHT
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Hagan, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, 17th, first
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of HAMLET.
Doors open at 12¼. Commence at 1 o'clock, terminating in time for parties from the country to reach the return trains and boats.
Seats may now be secured.
The public are most urgently solicited not to purchase tickets from speculators in front of the gates.

**LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,**

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 11,
will be presented, after careful preparation, Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following powerful cast:
Claude Melnotte.........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Col. Damas.........Mr. T. Placide
Beauseaut.........Mr. C. W. Clarke
Glavis.........Mr. Walcot
Pauline.........Miss Lucy Rushton
Mme. Deschappelles.........Mrs. Maeder
Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.........Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage manager.........Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

**BROADWAY THEATRE** BEGINS 7¾
GEORGE WOOD.........Manager
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the great artist,
J. E. OWENS.........as.........UNCLE SHINGLE,
in his
CHARMING NEW COMEDY.
CROWDED HOUSES,
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
SYMPATHETIC TEARS
and
CALLS BEFORE THE CURTAIN EVERY ACT.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the new three act Comedy, written for Mr. Owens,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE.........JOHN E. OWENS
Pronounced by the entire press
"THE GREATEST CHARACTER KNOWN."
First SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE TO-MORROW,
Saturday, Jan. 13, commencing 1½ o'clock.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

**WOOD'S THEATRE,**

Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager.........GEORGE WOOD
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 15,
When will appear the great native comedian and character actor MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
the world-famous and matchless
HANLON BROTHERS
in a new piece by De Walden, entitled
THE BALLOON WEDDING,
in which is introduced for the first time in America
THE ENCHANTED FOUNTAIN,
imported from the Alhambra Palace, London, the invention of Prof. Sylvester, who directs its marvelous and dazzling effects.
Box office will be open on Saturday, the 13th inst.

**444 AMERICAN THEATRE.**

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.........R. W. BUTLER
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*
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A continued succession of
NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned Comedian,
SAM RYAN,
who will appear as
TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement entitled
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New Negro Comicalities, Songs, Dances, &c., by
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EVERY EVENING.
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IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
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IN AND OUT OF PLACE. IOI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

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Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
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FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
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Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
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**RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES**—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

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**PARTNERSHIP WANTED,**

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Unexceptionable references given. Apply to
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**FOR SALE AND IMMEDIATE POSSES**SION, a hotel in complete order, newly furnished, and doing a good business. Rent moderate. Present proprietor being obliged to leave the city. For particulars apply at No. 92 Chatham-st.

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## THE SHENANDOAH.

(Continued from First Page.)

facts, which I must beg leave to observe no attempt is made to sustain by any distinct evidence, I am driven to take the liberty to affirm on my own side, first, that there is not a tittle of specifications to show that the fitting out of privateers continued in any appreciable sense for ten years after the year 1830; and, secondly, that no pretence of that kind is to be found in any of the official remonstrances of the representatives of Portugal to which I have had access, with one single exception, which I propose presently to notice.

In relation to the point of the efficiency of the law, I shall venture, in opposition to his Lordship's reasoning as to what it might be, to confront that which, in the mind of M. CORREA DE SERRA, the person through whom all the transactions passed during much the largest part of the period in question, and who had every opportunity to be familiar with them, it really was.

On the 4th of February, 1819, about two years after it had gone into operation, he deliberately used the following language:

"This law, so honorable to the spirit of justice of the government that enacted it, has also been found in practice the most useful of the laws existing on this subject. Unhappily the continuance and recent aggravations of the evil it was intended to remedy seem to render it necessary that this law may still continue in force for some time. I apply, therefore, to this government in order to obtain the continuance of this law, so necessary to the peaceful trade of the subjects of my Sovereign, and so honorable to the character of the United States, perfectly confident that my request is according to the just and friendly intentions of the Chief Magistrate and legislature of the Union, and conducive to the consolidation of good harmony between my Sovereign and the United States."

On the 4th of June, 1830, he again writes to the Secretary of State, as follows, thanking him for still more effective legislation:

"Permit me, Sir, to profit of this occasion to offer my thanks to this government for the law that prohibits the entrance of privateers in the most important ports of the Union, and for the other that declares piracy the landing and committing outrages ashore in foreign lands. I acknowledge the salutary influence of the Executive in obtaining these ameliorations."

Notwithstanding the very great deference with which it is my desire, as well as my habit, to bow to the judgment of his Lordship, if I find myself so unfortunate as to be constrained to express an humble opinion in this case of conflicting authority, I cannot in candor disguise my conviction that the correct view is most likely to be that of M. CORREA DE SERRA.

But, however efficient this law may have been found to be by M. CORREA DE SERRA at so late a date as the 4th of June, 1830, it is now gravely affirmed that it so wholly lost its efficacy for the ten years following that more property was captured after 1818 than before, and the complaints of the Portuguese Minister for these captures and plunderings were more frequent than ever.

The natural corollary, should this statement be sustained, would be that, assuming the exertions of the Government to have continued the same, instead of improving the efficacy of the old law, the addition of the new provisions must have only made it more worthless than it was before, upon which logic might doubtless be based a very good justification to Her Majesty's Government for declining to try further legislation altogether. But, unfortunately, the whole argument falls to the ground when its base disappears. It is not denied that some outfits escaped from Baltimore after the year 1818. But it is denied that the complaints made for captures after that time bore any fair proportion to those made before. It never has been pretended that any law could be made so perfect, or any vigilance could be so complete, as to put an end to the efforts of profligate and desperate men. The grave error into which his Lordship has fallen appears to have originated in an *ex parte* letter written by a Minister from Portugal at Washington, thirty years after the date of the events, in which letter and the caption of a list embracing the names of vessels captured, he includes them vaguely within two distinct dates of ten years each. It is also remarkable that in the letter itself, containing his own recapitulation of the facts, no date of a capture is given later than 1820. By turning to the original representations made by his predecessors the same fact distinctly appears. I have carefully examined those representations to trace the dates of the claims embraced in that list, and find much the greater proportion included within the period of residence of M. CORREA DE SERRA ending in that year. So also of the gross amount of value assigned in 1850 as an indemnity for all the damage done during the entire period, which is less than 1,000,000. I find a great proportion embraced in an early and more trustworthy representation made by the same person.

Such being the facts, I submit whether, with such small support as can be given by this wholly *ex parte* and vague averment, his Lordship has not a little crossed the verge of international courtesy, by venturing, without any personal experience whatever of American legislation, and in the face of the statement of M. CORREA DE SERRA, which he must have read, to hazard an assertion, and still more, give rise to an impression like that necessarily produced by the language already quoted. Standing as I do, the defender of the law of my country, it is with regret I am compelled to protest against it as wholly unsubstantiated by any facts adduced, and in every essential particular incorrect.

Neither were those the only cases in which the efficacy of these provisions of law have been fully tested. It is not a very long time since I had the honor of calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to an instance of the remarkable promptness with which action was had under them upon a request made by the representative of Her Majesty's Government at Washington. When Mr. CHAMPTON, on the 11th of October, 1855, directed the attention of my government to the character of a vessel in New-York, then believed by him to be fitting out as a privateer, it was by virtue of the authority vested in it by one of the sections of this law that she was seized on the 13th of the same month and taken possession of by the officers of the law in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of escape. It required but four days to prosecute the investigation before Her Majesty's representative was led to declare his satisfaction with the result to which it had reached, and desired the process to be stopped. When I compare the celerity of this effective proceeding with the feeble nature of the process that ended in the escape of the *Alabama*, in defiance of the British authority, while I give due credit to Her Majesty's Government for good intentions, it seems difficult to assent to the view which his Lordship has been pleased to take of the slight difference in the efficacy of the legislation of the respective nations. In any event, I cannot but think that future harmony would have been much more certainly secured by a consent to try the experiment in season, than by an endeavor, after great injury has been done, to prove that it might not, under any circumstances, have been averted.

But it would appear superfluous to pursue this investigation further, in the view of the fact that whether these provisions of the American law were or were not effective, it never was part of my instructions to urge the adoption upon Her Majesty's Government. I was instructed only to suggest the expediency of having recourse to such additional measures as it might think proper to choose to the end of making the laws of Great Britain more effective. And it was in that form only that Her Majesty's Government decided to decline the proposal. The decision was not against the adoption of the law of the United States. It was against doing anything at all.

Neither in presenting the argument which I have been called to do, in the course of my duty here can I for a moment permit an implication that my government has either "made a demand which aims at the diminution of British freedom, or which assumes, without warrant from any previously recognized authority or practice, the existence of an extent of obligation on the part of neutrals toward belligerents, going beyond any which the government of a free country could have power, though acting with entire good faith, punctually to fulfil.

I feel very sure that my country is quite as jealous of the preservation of the true principles of freedom as Great Britain is, or ever has been, and further, I fully believe that neither Government would consent to give to the term that latitude which would encourage the power of doing wrong with perfect impunity.

The suggestion which his lordship has been pleased to make towards the close of his note of improvements in the statutes of both nations, to the end that greater security may be given to the respective nations against those who endeavor to evade its laws, though it appears to me to be in substance little more than it has been the object of my Government from the outset of the war to obtain, is yet one which I cannot but receive with great respect, and which I shall transmit to my government with pleasure. If the reasons for it are sound now, I am at a loss to perceive why they did not avail during a period when my country could have felt the benefit of them. I trust that I need not repeat how much pain it has given me heretofore to witness the evil consequences that ensue from the alienation of sentiment that has grown out of this struggle between people of the same race, and how cheerfully I welcome every appearance of a desire to bring them back to harmony. Yet, with regard to the proposition immediately before me, I cannot forbear to observe that it is predicated upon an assumption that the legislation of the two countries is now equally inefficacious—which I cannot entertain for a moment. On the contrary, the necessity for some action in future seems to me to be inoperative, because that legislation as it now stands is not coextensive.

For it is hardly possible for me to imagine that the people of the United States, after the experience they have had of injuries from the imperfection of British legislation, and a refusal to amend it, would not cheerfully to respond to another appeal like that made in 1855 by Her Majesty's Representative to the more stringent and effective protection extended to their own. The great preservative of harmony between nations is the full recognition of reciprocity in their obligations. So long as the heavy list of depredations upon American commerce, consequent upon the issue of a succession of hostile cruisers, built, fitted out, armed, manned and navigated from British ports with perfect impunity, continues to weigh upon their minds, it would be the height of assurance for me to hold out any encouragement to the acceptance of proposals the practical consequence of which might be to place Great Britain in precisely the same degree of security in dangerous emergencies which she herself, when applied to, had deliberately refused to accord to them.

In regard to the parting words of his Lordship's note, I have already too often had occasion to express the sentiments of my government to leave any doubt of the sense in which I accept them.

In the performance of a duty which has been too often painful, while his Lordship has been officially the person to whom it has been my lot to address my representations, I have been steadily cheered by the conviction that he was substantially animated by the feeling that prompted those lines. I have the greatest pleasure in believing that, in assuming the duties of his post under his auspices, my country may rest satisfied that the accession of your Lordship has brought about no unfavorable change.

I pray, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(No. 10.)

MR. ADAMS TO EARL CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 21, 1865.

My Lord.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receiption of two notes from your Lordship, one of the 17th inst., the other of the 18th inst., both of them relating to the case of the vessel heretofore known as the *Shenandoah*.

The arguments presented in these notes appear to me substantially so much the same as have been urged in the correspondence I have heretofore had the honor to conduct with your predecessor that I deem it unnecessary, on my own responsibility, further to enlarge upon the opposite views already submitted. Regretting that the result has been to bring us no nearer to any agreement in our respective convictions, I shall content myself with transmitting copies of your Lordship's notes for the consideration of my government, and awaiting specific instructions.

I pray, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

(No. 11.)

MR. ADAMS TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 21, 1865.

My Lord: I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the notes elicited by the proposal for a commission to consider certain classes of claims growing out of the late difficulties in the United States, made by your predecessor, the right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, in his letter addressed to me on the 30th of August last, have received the careful consideration of my government.

Adhering, as my government does, to the opinion that the claims it has presented, which His Lordship has thought fit, at the outset to exclude from consideration, are just and reasonable, I am instructed to say that it sees now no occasion for further delay in giving a full answer to His Lordship's proposition.

I am directed, therefore, to inform your Lordship that the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for the creating of a joint commission is respectfully declined.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which

I have, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

[No. 12.]

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 2, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., having reference to the letter which my predecessor addressed to you on the 3d ult.

There are many statements in your letter which I should be prepared to controvert if it were not that Her Majesty's Government consider that no advantage can result from prolonging the controversy, of which the topics are generally exhausted, but which might possibly, if continued, introduce acrimony into the relations between this country and the United States; two nations who from kindred, origin and mutual interest should desire to be knit together by bonds of the closest friendship. Such a desire is strongly felt by the Government and people of this country, and Her Majesty's Government and people of the United States.

While abstaining, therefore, from any discussion of the passages in your letter to the correctness of which I am unable to subscribe, it is nevertheless my duty in closing this correspondence to observe that no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States, and to maintain that throughout all the difficulties of the civil war by which the United States have lately been distracted, but in the termination of which no nation rejoices more cordially than Great Britain, the British Government have steadily and honestly discharged all the duties incumbent on them as a neutral Power, and have never deviated from the obligations imposed on them by international law.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

### The Ann-street Widening.

A call has been issued for a meeting, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at POWERS' Hotel, in Park-row, of property owners interested in the suddenly-developed project of widening Ann and Fulton-streets. The call says that the "act was run through the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen with railroad speed, to widen the above streets, and approved by the late Mayor, within twenty minutes after its passage, notwithstanding a remonstrance signed by more than three-fourths of the property-holders on said streets. Even the customary privilege of referring the remonstrance to the Committee on Streets was denied."

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A BURGLAR—THE POLICEMAN SHOT.—Another of the many conflicts between the burglars and police of the Eastern District took place shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in which, as usual, the burglar came off triumphantly. In this encounter one Metropolitan was shot, and a private watchman had a leg broken while searching for the assailant. The particulars of the affair are as follows: At 2 o'clock the street lamps were extinguished throughout the district, as the moon was expected at that hour to shine forth, and the utmost darkness prevailed in consequence of that luminary's non-appearance. Taking advantage of this darkness, a burglar attempted to enter the residence of Mr. ELIAS G. HEDGE, corner of South Ninth and Sixth streets, but made so much noise during his operations that officer MARTIN VAN BUREN BROWER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was passing the place at the time on his solitary beat of thirty blocks, heard him, and climbed up on the railing of the side fence to take observations. As the officer wore rubbers his approach was unheard by the burglar, but while climbing the fence the officer's locust accidentally struck against the iron railing and alarmed him, when he immediately stopped his operations, jumped over a rear fence into the yard of the cottage of OTTO MASTER, and then made for MCQUAT's old ropewalk in Sixth-street. The officer then rapped an alarm and pursued the fugitive, whom he came upon at the threshold of the ropewalk. The burglar darted through the open door, and was about five feet inside when the officer entered. Finding himself thus closely pushed, the rascal then drew his revolver and fired at his pursuer, the ball taking effect in the calf of the leg, going entirely through it and lodging between the lining and the leather of the boot. Thus wounded, BROWER halted and discharged his revolver three times in rapid succession toward where his assailant stood, when his outline was revealed by the flash of his discharge; neither shot, however, taking effect as far as known. By this time the alarm rap and discharge of fire-arms brought to the place Roundsman LEWIS and private watchmen WALTERS and POWELL. These were almost immediately joined by Capt. WOGLOM and some of his officers, and thorough search was made for the desperado, not only in the ropewalk, but throughout the whole neighborhood, and was continued until long after daylight, but without success. While climbing up to the top story of the ropewalk in search of the burglar, private watchman WALTERS missed his footing, fell several feet, and sustained a fracture of one of his legs. WALTERS has only recently been discharged from the army, and had lost an arm in battle. He was sent to his residence on a stretcher by Capt. WOGLOM, who also sent a surgeon to attend him. Officer BROWER also served four years in the army, but escaped unscathed, and feels quite annoyed that he should be shot by a common burglar when he escaped in regular warfare. His wound, however, though painful, is not serious. The cap of the burglar, which was dropped at the entrance of the ropewalk, is now at the station-house.

DESTRUCTION OF A FLINT-GLASS MANUFACTORY BY FIRE.—About noon yesterday, a fire broke out in the extensive flint-glass works of Mr. AUGUSTUS THIERY, which occupy six lots of ground on Delevan, near Van Brunt-street. The building was of brick and two stories in height. The fire originated in the cellar, among some hay, which was ignited by the falling of live coals through the floor. The combustible nature of the material caused the flames to rise and spread with fearful rapidity, enveloping the entire structure in a few minutes. The firemen had hard work at first in consequence of the difficulty of procuring water, but eventually managed to subdue the raging element, not however before the interior of the building, with contents, had been destroyed. Mr. THIERY's loss on stock is estimated at $8,000, fully insured in New-York offices. The building was owned by FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq., of New-York, and is supposed to be insured. His loss amounts to $2,500.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—On Wednesday evening last a fire was discovered in the house of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, corner of Myrtle and Grand avenues. It was ascertained that MCLAUGHLIN, during the temporary absence of his wife, piled the bed-clothes in a heap, and set them on fire. His wife returned while he was engaged at the business. In his hurry to escape he pushed her down, and has since kept out of the way. The flames were speedily suppressed. The accused, who is a blacksmith, had been dissipating for some time, and the effect of liquor is believed to be the cause for attempting to burn his own house down.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The trial term of this court will commence on Monday next in the Kings County Court-house, before Judge BENEDICT. There are several cases of counterfeiting and fraude in the Navy-yard on the docket.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held this evening, to receive the report of the Board of Directors and Treasurer, and to elect five Directors in place of those whose terms are expiring.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The amount of internal revenue collected in the Third (Brooklyn) District has been $3,278,673 89 since July, 1865.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT BY SCALDING.—On Wednesday evening a terrible accident occurred at the distillery of Mr. JACOB B. HANESLING, on Elm-street, near Garrison-street, Newark, which it is thought will result fatally. Mr. HANESLING was showing the premises to an acquaintance, and while doing so passed through a room on the level of the floor of which were several vats filled with boiling liquor. Mr. HANESLING cautioned his friend to look out for the vats, and had but just done so when he (Mr. HANESLING) pitched head first into one of them. He grasped the side of the vat and had nearly drawn himself out, when he again fell backward into the scalding liquid. With the aid of his friend, Mr. HANESLING succeeded in getting out the second time, and immediately ran out into the yard and stripped off his outer clothes. Medical attendance was immediately called, and every thing possible was done to relieve his sufferings. The skin has almost entirely peeled off from the body, and he suffered excruciating torment. Mr. HANESLING was still alive yesterday afternoon, but it was not probable that he could survive through the night.

NEW ENGINE.—A powerful locomotive, of most elegant and masterly workmanship, named "Sir S. Morton Peto," was turned out from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company's shop, in Jersey City, yesterday.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANDREWS—The Rochester Arsenal Bill.

By Mr. FOLGER—For an Assistant District Attorney in Niagara County.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the Metropolitan Police Act by providing for patrolmen in Richmond County.

Also for admitting to bail parties arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday nights.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LABAU—For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Association of Exempt Firemen.

By Mr. PARSONS—To incorporate the National Warehouse and Security Company.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for submitting to the people the question as to whether there shall be a convention to amend the State Constitution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT—For the consolidation of the Buffalo and Washington and Sinemahoning Railroad Companies.

To establish a police district in Buffalo.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—To incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

To amend the charter of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

To extend the time of the Justice and Clerk of the Eighth Judicial District in New-York to Jan. 1, 1869.

By Mr. PIERSON—To change the name of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. LENT called up his resolution requesting of the Croton Aqueduct Board information as to the feasibility of an underground railway under Broadway, New-York, and it was adopted. Adjourned.

### ASSEMPLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To amend the Metropolitan Paid Fire Department Act.

To increase the rates of legal advertising.

To reduce the fees of Surrogates and the expense of administering the estates of deceased persons.

To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco.

For the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

To regulate freight and travel on the Long Island Railroad.

To amend the excise laws.

To improve the Champlain Canal.

For the protection of planting oysters in Queens County.

To authorize the loan of one million and a half of dollars, and the donation of one hundred thousand acres of land to the Adirondack Railroad, and to authorize the City of Schenectady to subscribe two hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock in said road.

To confirm the title to rear estate acquired through conveyance of an alien.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In relation to public holidays.

To increase the compensation of Justices of the session of Kings County.

Relative to Justices of the Peace, Brooklyn.

To facilitate the transportation of way freight on railroads of this State, and to regulate the prices thereof.

In relation to the payment of moneys to drafted persons.

For the better regulation of the sale of beer and other malt liquors.

To prevent gas companies from charging rent on metres.

To prevent non-residents from holding stands in public markets.

To incorporate the New-York Marine Association.

Motions and resolutions asking the Syracuse Salt Company to furnish information relative to the business and the prices charged for salt. Laid on the table under the rule.

A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Appportionment be composed of nine members, one from the State at large, and one from each judicial district.

A resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill paying bounties to volunteers enlisting prior to 1863 was adopted.

Mr. CHEAMER'S bill vacating the tenure of office of officers of the National Guard, applies to the entire militia of the State.

Adjourned.

## MARYLAND.

### Message of Gov. Swann—Condition of the State—The Bounty Bonds—The Suffrage Question.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Gov. SWANN submitted his message to the extra session of the Maryland Legislature to-day at noon. After expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the protecting arm which has been extended over the State during the rebellion, and for the overwhelming triumph of free principles in the conflict, which has so recently terminated, in the restoration of peace within our borders, the Governor proceeds at some length to discuss State and National affairs. Speaking of the finances of the State, he gives the reason for the call of the present extra session. The finances of the State, under the extraordinary demands growing out of the rebellion, and the failure to make our credit available under the provisions of the late Bounty Act upon terms satisfactory to the Treasury, impose on me the duty of calling you together in advance of the time appointed for the regular meeting of the General Assembly.

The Governor congratulates the people upon the healthful condition of the State Treasury. He says:

"At the close of the fiscal year of 1863, her sinking fund had increased to such an extent as to justify a large reduction of the taxes, and her treasury contained more than a million of surplus over and above her legitimate wants. It may be gratifying to the people of the State to know that the whole increase of the permanent debt referable to the expenditures of the war, owing to the healthy condition in which the Treasury was found and the aid furnished by taxation, does not exceed, up to this time, $501,000; and our claims on the General Government should the war debt of the States be assumed by Congress, (a measure not unlikely to be reported during the present session, will amount to $5,000,000 and upward.

Referring to the bounty Bonds of the State, the Governor gives the cause for the failure to procure the four millions appropriated for bounties, by the issue of Bounty Bonds.

"It could hardly," he says, "have been expected that in competition with Government and other securities offering strong temptation as to soundness at much more favorable rates of interest, the bonds of the State of Maryland could be thrown upon the market unless at great disadvantage. I would recommend that the Bounty Act be so amended as to exempt these bonds from both State, county and municipal taxation before another attempt is made to offer them in the market."

The Governor sustains the justice and constitutionality of the State Registrar Law in reference to the disfranchisement of a portion of the citizens of the State. He says:

"It has been alleged that the dominant party who now control the State represents only a minor part of the aggregate population. Small, however, as the minority may be, it cannot be denied that it is the fair and legitimate representation of whatever there is of loyalty among our people. They are the men to whom you are indebted for the safety of your State, and without whose uncompromising devotion to the Union Maryland would have been handed over to indiscriminate destruction."

In reply to those who urge the repeal of the law, he says:

"I do not feel authorized to recommend a repudiation by the Legislature of the organic law of your State by any radical modification of the terms of the Registration Act."

The Governor next discusses at length the subject of Federal relations, reconstruction and negro suffrage.

He approves the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, who, he says, is but following in the footsteps of his predecessor, and who has adopted the same plan of reconstruction.

Referring to the suffrage question, he says:

"With the Southern and Middle States, and perhaps our own State, this issue of negro suffrage is a subject of the gravest import.

Massachusetts, with her nine or ten thousand negroes in an aggregate population of 1,200,000 souls; Maine, with her six hundred in an aggregate of more than 1,300,000 souls; Vermont, with her seven hundred in an aggregate of more than 300,000; New-Hampshire with her five hundred in an aggregate of more than 500,000; and the other free States standing in the same numerical relation would hardly claim to approach this issue from a common stand-point even with our State.

The loyal men of the South, admitted to be ever so limited in number, stand in no relation which would justify, even if the power existed under the constitution, the forcible surrender of their country into the hands of the African race.

I have advocated the cause of universal emancipation in Maryland and throughout the country, because I believed it to be a measure of duty as well as urgent State necessity.

But I could not justify myself to the people of Maryland if I should give countenance to the effort now making by some impulsive men, no doubt sincere and honest in their convictions, to confer universal suffrage upon the negro race.

I cordially accept the views of President JOHNSON in reference to the only practicable mode of adjustment between these conflicting interests. I am willing to do the colored race full justice. If they prefer to remain with us upon terms not consistent with our claim to exclusive control in the government of the State, I am willing to try the experiment without prejudice and to the fullest extent. But I am not at liberty to withhold opinions, which were foreshadowed by my taking the oath of office under your new constitution, whose provisions denied the right of suffrage to the negro, that his manifest destiny assigns him sooner or later, not as the result of legislative compulsion, but of his own voluntary motion to some more congenial locality, where his distinctive characteristics will furnish no barrier to his enjoyment of social and political rights.

## MAINE.

### Proceedings of the Legislature—Demand For the Trial of Davis.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 11.

Resolutions were introduced in the Maine Senate this forenoon, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, demanding that JEFFERSON DAVIS and the principal traitors among his late colleagues in rebellion, ought to be brought to immediate trial, and speedy and exemplary punishment for their most odious crimes inflicted.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Shipwreck and Loss of Life on Cape Hatteras—Negro Outrage and Murder.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The tug *S. C. Hall*, from Philadelphia, bound to Galveston, put in here to coal. She reports that the schooner *Retribution*, ashore on Hatteras Inlet, had four of her crew frozen to death while hanging on the rigging, and two pilots are supposed to have been washed off and drowned. The *Retribution* was the old tug called the *Uncle Ben*, and was transformed early in the war into a privateer in this port by the rebel authorities. It is not known where she was from or bound to.

Two negroes, supposed to belong to the Thirty-seventh colored regiment, stationed at Fort Fisher, entered the house of SAMUEL N. CONNER, on Middle Sound. There were in the house at the time Mr. THOMAS PICKETT, Mr. CANNON, Miss PICKETT, Mrs. CARTER and Mrs. PICKETT. One of the negroes fired upon them and killed Mr. PICKETT—two shots taking fatal effect. Miss PICKETT was dangerously wounded in the head, and Mrs. CARTER was mortally wounded in the throat. CANNON escaped and brought the neighbors to the scene, but the negroes had escaped. Efforts are making to arrest them.

## TEXAS.

### A Large Number of Troops in Texas to be Mustered Out of the Service.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Jan. 8, via WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

An order from the department headquarters will be promulgated here to-morrow, mustering out of the service a large number of regiments doing duty in Texas.

The list has not yet been made known, but it is believed to include about twelve thousand troops—all but three regiments.

### Large Fire at Binghamton—Great Destruction of Property.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 11.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Mr. LORRELL HARDING'S store on Court-street, two doors east of the American Hotel, and before the flames were extinguished totally destroyed three stores, owned respectively by L. HARDING, HORTON BROTHERS and R. H. HALL & Co.

The buildings were in the heart of the business part of the village. The principal losers of stock are L. HARDING, boots and shoes; loss $3,500; insured for $2,000. R. H. HALL & Co., crockery; loss $18,000; insured for $13,000. FINCH & ROE, clothing; loss $9,000; insured for $7,000. HORTON BROTHERS, stove dealers; loss $4,000; insured for $2,000.

Total loss, including buildings, $52,500; insurance on all $36,000.

### The Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. LATHROP offered the following in the House to-day:

*Resolved*, the Senate concurring, that a commission be appointed, consisting of three members of the House and two of the Senate, to whom shall be referred that portion of the Governor's message pertaining to Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that said commission have power to investigate, with a like commission that may be appointed by the Legislature of New-York, upon said subject, and upon all matters pertaining to the jurisdiction claimed by New-York over the waters and shores bordering on New-Jersey, and report a plan for adjustment of these matters to this General Assembly, if possible, or if prevented from doing so for want of time, to the next, and that the Governor be requested to communicate this resolution to the Governor of New-York, and invite the appointment of a like commission to confer with this upon these matters.

It was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Gen. Barnes*, from New-York for Alexandria, stopped by ice in the Potomac, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Leo*, from Savannah for New-York, arrived to-day, short of coal. She encountered heavy weather.

The ice in the Elizabeth River is fast breaking up. The James River is still closed above City Point.

The steamers *Niagara* and *Saratoga* are ice-bound at Richmond.

The double-ender *Ascutney* has arrived.

The steamer *Gen. Barnes* started this evening for Baltimore, to transport the Fifth United States Cavalry to Charleston.

### A Brutal Murder at Pottsville, Penn.

POTTSVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. HENRY H. DOANE, a coal operator and Superintendent of the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men last night while on his way to his home in Pottsville. The murder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottsville.

No arrests have been made yet.

Mr. DOANE was an accomplished gentleman, and an universal favorite with every one, and his death causes the most intense excitement all through the county.

### Fire in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 11.

The extensive barn of the Troy and Cohoes Horse Railroad Company, situated about midway between the two places, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Some thirty horses and seven cars, with harness and hay, were burned.

The fire caught from a kerosene lamp, and spread so rapidly that nothing was saved.

The total loss is $18,000, which was partially insured.

### Murderer Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 11.

CHRISTOPHER BERGER, aged 27 years, has been arrested for the murder of Miss MARY L. WATTS, in Germantown, last Saturday. He has made a partial confession. Want of money seems to have been the incentive to the deed. The razor with which he committed the murder has been found.

### Marine Disaster—Wreck of the Brig P. R. Custis.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The brig *P. R. Curtis*, Capt. ATHERTON, from Philadelphia, with coal, ot and for Portland, went ashore on Duxbury Beach on Monday night. The vessel bilged and filled with water The crew were saved.

The schooner *East Wind*, from Jeremie for Boston, with logwood, etc., is ashore on Billingsgate Point, Wellfleet. The crew were saved.

### Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 11.

J. M. HERNDON, of Spottsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Commonwealth to-day, after a lengthy and animated debate. Judge JAYNES and others advocated the reelection of Col. LEWIS, who was appointed by Gov. PEIRPOINT at Alexandria. On the first ballot Col. LEWIS lacked only five votes of an election.

### Marine Disaster—Wreck of the Schooner AUgusta.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The schooner *Augusta*, from Rockland for New-York, went ashore on Block Island on the 7th inst., took fire, and the vessel and cargo became a total loss. The crew was saved.

### The Ex-Chief of Police of Boston Dead.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. DANIEL G. COBURN, formerly Chief of Police in this city, died suddenly last night at his residence in Malden, of disease of the heart.

### Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The day calendar for Jan. 12, 1866—Nos. 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 91½, 63, 92 and 93.

### Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 11.

BEEF—Sales 1,515 head, average quality decidedly better than last week. The prices range from 9¼c. to 9½c., gross, for very best; 8c.@9c. for butchers' cattle; 6½c.@7¼c. for second quality, and 5c.@6c. for stock cattle. HOGS—Receipts liberal and demand moderate; prices ranged from 13½c.@14½c., net, for fair to prime fat Hogs. SHEEP—Market well supplied and fairly active at 6¾c.@8¼c., gross, for common to prime fat Sheep—an improvement of ¼c. @¾c.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR steady. Hogs active at $12; receipts, 5,000. MESS PORK in active demand; sales 1,100 bbls. city at $29@$29 50; 800 country at $28 50@$29. GREEN MEATS steady; 10c. for shoulders, 13c. for sides, and 17c. for hams. LARD in good demand at 18c. for prime city. WHISKY unchanged. Gold, 138½.

BASE BALL MATCH ON THE ICE.—A match game of base ball will be played at 1:30 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, between the Alert and Resolute Base Ball Clubs, of Newark. The locality selected is on the Passaic River, opposite the Commercial Dock. The ice on the river, for more than a mile in extent, is very smooth and sufficiently firm, and should the day be as pleasant as its two predecessors, no doubt there will be a large concourse of people present to witness the sport.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### Grand Fox-Chase at Union Course, L. I.

A fox-hunt is suggestive of scarlet coats, buckskin small clothes, and white-topped boots, indulging, of course, high-bred horses. A fox-chase, however, hereabouts entirely dispenses with these accessories. Instead of the expense of a whipper-in with a full pack of 60 to 80 hounds, and a champagne breakfast previous to the meet, the simple and democratic way in which fox chases are carried out on Long Island, was made manifest yesterday afternoon at the above enclosed trotting track. Some of the most prominent sportsmen of the Island have for a long time past indulged in the sport of chasing and destroying the foxes which infest some portions of the grounds of farmers and market gardeners.

A few days since an announcement was made public that a "grand fox-chase" would come off at the Union Course, six young foxes and a fine pack of hounds, with able and experienced hunters to manage the affair, was looked upon as rather a "catch" than a genuine fox-chase. Some said the frosty weather and snow on the ground would prevent the dogs scenting, while others contended that there were no live foxes in the country, or if they existed, hounds could not be got to hunt them. Nevertheless, a large crowd assembled at the trysting place, and the assemblage was composed of genuine sportsmen, who took a thorough interest in the sports of the field, being a striking contrast to the heterogenous mobs that sometimes assemble to witness a trot or running race, for the express purpose of gambling and gain.

At the time announced, 1 P. M., the managers, Messrs. JESSE CONKLIN, SELAH C. SMITH, and GIDEON SEAMAN, of Babylon, L. I., accompanied by a numerous body of old sports, including Messrs. SIM. HOAGLAND and HIRAM WOODRUFF, made their appearance on the track. The hounds at this time were loose, jumping and howling around, seeming anxiously expectant for the feast before them. The foxes were boxed up in a portion of the wagon which bore the dogs to the same destination, only in separate compartments. At length the dogs were called in and stabled out of sight. Now a fox was dragged from his cage by an experienced hand, and let loose on the track. Reynard was scarcely free from the box when he went away at a tremendous streak. Without the yelling of the spectators, the fox was making tracks fast enough, but this spontaneous chorus appeared to accelerate his speed. After he had been let loose about ten minutes the hounds were liberated. They came out like so many hyenas, running in all directions, until one came on the scent. Away he rushed, the others soon following up the chase. They all go now, having got the right scent over the same ground the fox did, until they find him crouched away from fatigue. It is now all up with poor Reynard. He may run and dodge for some time; but his fate is sealed.

The second fox let out went through the same routine as the former, having been fairly run down by the hounds. A third was liberated. He gave the dogs a run of about two miles, but ultimately met the same fate as his predecessors.

The fourth fox was a regular "old fox," having been saved up from last year. One ear was cut to mark him from the others. He was allowed about fifteen minutes start, and a right good chase he made. The dogs when unkenneled seem to know the task before them. On discovering the scent they set up a tremendous howl—which none but fox-hunting dogs do. Old Reynard led them a chase of about three miles before he took ambush, after which he ran most of the way through the enclosure, in full view of the spectators. This was the most exciting run of any, and brought forth any amount of hallooing from the masses. Reynard was ultimately run down.

The fifth and last was a young fox, but an old foxey in his ways. He ran within the enclosure for over fifteen minutes, then succeeded in making his escape through the fence. The dogs went after him pell-mell, and probably would not have stopped till now, if they had not come up with him—such is their nature. Young Reynard led them a good run over the flats, into the bushes, up hill and into the valley, but he, too, after a run of about six miles, came to the dogs, or rather they went to him, and this ended the sport.

Taken altogether, it was a fine afternoon's sport, and nobody hurt, only the unfortunate foxes. Great praise is due Mr. HOAGLAND, of East New-York, for his good advice and management of the affair. It was got up to give the public an idea of the nature of the fox-chase rather than for gain. The patrons were genuine sportsmen of the city and old farmers of Long Island. Several horsemen were present as well as many carriage folks.

SUMMARY.

Mr. GIDEON SEAMAN'S *Kangaroo* gained three brushes inside the track.

Mr. F. B. KETCHUM'S *Chase* ran down two foxes, one inside the track and one outside.

Twelve hounds composed the pack.

## HORRORS ON SHIPBOARD.

### A Shameful Story of Neglect and Suffering—A Woman Nearly Frozen to Death.

One of the most shocking cases of shameful and criminal neglect by a ship's surgeon has just been made public, by which a female emigrant was compelled to endure the severest sufferings, and her life, in all probability, was imperiled. It appears that the emigrant vessel *Neptune*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th November for New-York, arrived off Sandy Hook on the 9th inst., after a tediously long passage. Soon after sighting land, Mrs. MARY A. GILROY, a steerage passenger, gave birth to a still-born child, and without receiving the slightest care or attention, she was suffered to remain in her berth in the most wretched and pitable condition, until the ship reached her dock. Coroner GOVER, being notified yes